THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

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Per Annum in Advance.
TOWN 11-8
MOFUSSIL..... 13-4

THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 8TH FEBRUARY.

THE *Liberal* has the following: "the anti-Income Tax meeting at the Town Hall was not, we regret to say, the success that it ought to have been, owing, as it is suspected, to want of management. We still feel the loss of Kristo Das Pal. If he had been here and been called to get up the meeting, would the Chairman have vitiated its object by speaking in the way he did? What was wanted was a vigorous and unmistakable protest against the measure of Government. In place of it we got statements of dubious kind which tended to strengthen the Government and so far weakened the movement on the part of the public. We see nowhere any disposition to carry out the suggestion we made in our last issue, which was to organise a memorial to Parliament signed by every poor in India, who comes within Sir Auckland Colvin's comprehensive net."

THE GARDEN of Eden, the abode of the first parents, is placed by Dr. Warren, President of the Boston University, at the North pole,—a conclusion which is supported as being in accordance with the latest teachings of geology, botany, and climatology, and also by the striking uniformity with which the sacred books of many ancient peoples refer to the North as the cradle of the human race. The following is the summary of the scientific result which has enabled Dr. Warren to come to this conclusion:—"1. Scientific cosmology, searching for the place when the physical conditions of Eden-life first appeared on our globe, is brought to the very spot where we have located the cradle of our race. 2. Contrary to all ordinary impressions we have found the same spot the most favoured on the globe, not only as respects to glories of night, but also in respect to prevalence of daylight. 3. In its geology we have found scientific evidence of the vast cataclysm which destroyed the antideluvian world, and permanently transferred to lower latitudes the habitat of humanity. 4. We have found scientifically accepted evidence that at the time of the advent of man, the climate at the arctic pole was all that the most poetic legends of Eden could demand. 5. From Palæontogical Botany we have learnt that this locality was the cradle of the floral life forms of the whole known earth. 9. By Palæontological Zoology we have been assured that here, too, origirated and from this centre eradiated, the fauna of the pre-historic world. 7. And lastly, we have found the latest enthnographers and anthropologists slowly but surely gravitating towards the same arctic Eden as the only centre from which the migration of the human race can be intelligibly interpreted." For incomphensibility of scientific jargon and superiority of the art of begging of the question this marvellous category of reasonings is simply incomparable and a gem of its kind. But can't the omniscient doctors leave the parents alone and be content with the children! Erratic eccentricity is sometimes mistaken for the singularity of genius, and frequently leads to the notoriety that one fondly aspires after.

GREECE is the quarter where the European peace is most imperilled. The Hellenic Government first began to arm on hearing of Prince Alexander's *coup d'etat* in order to gain compensation; in other words, to prevent the Greek element in Macedonia being swamped by the Bulgarians, while, at the same time they anticipated a general partition of Turkey which would give them Epirus. The Greek nation has made great sacrifices to effect the mobilisation of its forces; and Greek feeling, which has been wrought to a state of excitement, refuses to abandon its hopes. There is, therefore, a strong disposition to take the field in the coming spring *coute que coute*. The Government of Athens does not believe that the war would be circumscribed to the struggle between Greece and Turkey and strong measures will be necessary to impose moderation.

SO INDIA is after all not so very backward in understanding the elementary principles of hygiene as our friends of the Health Society would have us understand, because forsooth, enactment of compulsory measures, as the Vaccination Act is still necessary. An European State of the first water does not seem to fare much better. An order has had to be issued by the Austrian Minister of War for the compulsory vaccination of all men in the Austrian army, not the whole nation. The Christians sadly want the Calcutta Health Society and Mr. Cunningham translated to their country.

THE PRESENT condition of the poppy plants in Ghazipore is said to be excellent, and the cultivators expect a good opium season this year. But that could not avert an Incom-Tax, though "heathen chinese" road to ruin is made clearer in the bargain.

IT IS rumoured that his Highness the Rao of Cutch is likely to pay a visit to England during the continuance of the Indian and Colonial Exhibition.

TUESDAY, 9TH FEBRUARY.

IT IS reported that Paris will have its baby show after all. The project was snuffed out in its infancy about a year ago by the Minister of the Interior, who considered it derogatory to a baby's dignity to be made a public show of; but it has been revived again, and it is stated that no official veto will now be placed upon the exhibition. It is said that the exhibits will be classified according to the colour of their hair; thus—the red haired babies will be on the extreme left. The flaxen haired babies on the extreme right—and the dark haired babies in the centre. The bald headed babies will be invalidated. What a fancy! There is no knowing where the mania for shows and exhibitions is to end in civilized society. It is a consolation, however, that in Republican France all are "citizens," and there are no Dukes or Maharajas who will grumble to send their babies to this interesting show. Babies of larger growth, by the way, would make the show interesting by far.

MR. HILL, Editor of the *Daily News* for sixteen years, has been abruptly dismissed. It is rumoured that he refuses to become the advocate of a separate Parliament for Ireland; and it is believed that the *Daily News* has become a London organ of the party favouring the Hawarden project, under the direction of Mr. Labouchere and Mr. Justin McCarthy. Is it thus that independence of individual political opinion is respected in free and liberty loving England? One immediate consequence of the alteration in the editorship of the *Daily News* we are told, is the retirement of Mr. Justin McCarthy, M. P., from his position as leader-writer in Bouverie-street. Mr. McCarthy has seceded from the *Daily News*, "in consequence of the manner in which Mr. Hill has been treated." Mr. McCarthy joined the staff of the paper, on Mr. Hill's invitation, more than fifteen years ago. When Mr. Stead heard of Mr. Lucy's appointment, he must have had a melancholy half-hour of it. It is no secret that Mr. Stead has long been ambitious of editing the *Daily News*, and of showing the world how a great morning newspaper could be conducted. Even the influence, however, of the good Mr. Samuel Morley was not sufficient to secure the coveted position for Mr. Stead.

A GERMAN periodical contains some further additions to the recorded sayings of Goethe. They are taken from the diary of his intimate friend F. W. Riemer, who was tutor to Goethe's son, and afterwards Librarian at Weimer. Riemer published a book about Goethe nine years after the poet died; but the diary from which excerpts are now taken, was kept under seal in the Library at Weimer for over forty years. The French will most likely object to its secrets being revealed. We are told that Goethe said the French are pedants, they cannot lift themselves above forms.' "The French," again "are without imagination." Among the political apothegms now unearthed, may be quoted Goethe's observation that he never heard anyone abusing despots who had not himself been a tyrant, great or small. His social reflections include the dictum that "women should only love or hate, and then they would be quite charming: but man should neither love nor hate, and then we should have an equilibrium of human feeling." A French 'Goethe's diary' unearthed may in all probability disclose an excellent reciprocation of feelings.

A NIHILIST, named Manutscharoff, a noble, and formerly a student in the University of St. Petersburg, has been sentenced by the military tribunal of Odessa to be hanged. The trial was held with closed doors, and all the entrances and approaches to the court were strongly guarded. Is terrorism in Russia never to see an end?

THE *Vostoschnoe Obozryenie* states that a meeting between Russian and Chinese delegates will shortly take place at some point within the Chinese frontier to be hereafter determined, for the purpose of drawing up rules regulating the transport by Russian merchants of tea in Mongolia and Mantchooria, between Kalgan, Urga, and Kyakhta. A Chinese admiral has a Russian for his private Secretary. So China is not so hostile to Russian interests as some would have us believe.

MESSRS. GRINDLAY and Co., of Calcutta have made an arrangement with the India Office, whereby the pay and pensions of officers and civilians can in future be drawn through their agency, without the production of a life certificate. Officers will now be spared the trouble and inconvenience of getting their life certificates attested by a Magistrate or other qualified person, and annuitants who reside in India, drawing their pensions in England through Messrs. Grindlay and Co., may receive their remittances considerably earlier than they do now. The concession made by the India Office does not extend to payments by means of drafts negotiated through a banker, nor to the pensions of widows and children. One wonders that there *should* be any trouble at all for officers and civilians, of a character that needs sparing. They should be the monopoly of natives, pensioners or no pensioners. They at any rate are not to be thought of being spared.

IT is said that the grave of Lord Frederick Cavendish is still visited by many pilgrims. Exquisite wreaths lying upon it show that his memory is green in many hearts, and there is also to be seen a porcelain wreath—the gift of an Irishman—with the inscription: "Born to Albion: sacrificed to Erin." Sacrificed indeed. The inscription is truly touching and poetic.

THE PRUSSIAN GOVERNMENT contemplates the foundation of an Oriental Academy, which will be attached to the Berlin University, for the instruction of young diplomatists. Chinese, we take it, will be one of the principal languages taught, for, the celestial empire is talked of as the future field for German diplomacy. Zanzibar and such other corners are not big enough for its play.

WEDNESDAY, 10TH JANUARY.

ACCORDING to the London correspondent of a contemporary Lord Randolph Churchill's view is that necessity for a thorough and complete Parliamentary enquiry into the administration of India is not diminished by any of the hazards of the political situation at home. He will, therefore, move at the earliest possible moment an important resolution in the House of Commons authorising the constitution of a Committee with the fullest powers. His Lordship is unable yet to say what will be the exact form of the Committee, some of his colleagues having divergent opinions on the subject; but his own idea is that the Commission should be constituted by about seven members from each of the Houses of Parliament. This taken with Mr. Gladstone's assurance that he will accord the proposal his hearty support makes us hope that we are not to go without the Commission after all, notwithstanding the change of hands in the Cabinet.

OWING to the spread of the Arab insurrection in the Hedjaz, 1,000 Turkish troops have arrived in the province from Constantinople to reinforce the garrison. All the roads to Mecca are blocked, excepting round Jeddah. It would be insteresting to know what relation this Hedjaz insurrection bears to the Soudan revolt.

MR. STUART Cumberland has a rival thought reader in Mr. Charles Wagnir who, at the Bombay Town Hall, recently gave a successful entertainment, of which thought-reading formed the principal feature. He was as successful in discovering a handkerchief from its hiding place as he was in presenting a bouquet to the lady for whom it was intended. The reading of the number of a bank-note afforded the most clever test of the performance.

THE FRENCH Government, we are told, have sent M. Thevenet, an Engineer, who resided several years in Cochin-China, on an important mission to China. M. Thevenet, accompanied by another Civil Engineer, will embark at Marseilles on the 31st instant. The object of his voyage to Tien Tsin is to try and take the Chinese railway contract out of the hands of the German Syndicate, which has been encouraged by the Pekin Government to hope for it. Not an easy game to throw Prince Bismark off the scent.

A MEMBER of the Afgan Boundary Commission thus writes of Herat: "The ride round the outside of the city to our quarters was a sight alone of itself sufficient to impress the new-comer with a sense of the strength of the place—the scarped ditch and the huge rampart, with its three lines of musketry fire, one above the other, not to mention the outworks and redoubts, made one naturally feel that one would be sorry to have to assault it, and express a hope that it may never be our fate to have to do so. We may legitimately hope to have a share in the defences, if the city is ever attacked, but never, I trust, will we allow it to fall into other hands, and so have to retake it." It must be a long time before the 'friendly' Amir and his still more friendly people will allow us to have the pleasure of sharing in the defence of the place.

A FATHER has been capitally sentenced, pending confirmation by the High Court of Bombay, for the murder of his two daughters at Egatpura. Before the committing Magistrate he confessed his guilt, but denied any knowledge in the Sessions Court. He admitted in the first court that "on the day he committed the crime he was suffering from a bad fever, and that his wife was out on some domestic business, leaving the two girls with him; that the girls began to cry on account of the mother's absence, which irritated his fevered brain to such an extent that, getting out of bed, he seized a knife which was within reach and murdered the innocent girls." Is capital sentence under circumstances like these justifiable?

JOHN MAGEE has been sentenced to seven years penal servitude for sending threatening letters to the Prince of Wales. Served right.

A DUEL has been fought in Paris with swords between Tzet Bey, an attache of the Turkish Embassy, and M. Sarrien. The latter was severely wounded in the chest. Had not the French law made this mode of vindicating honour allowable, the Bey and the Monsieur would have figured in the Police Court soon after their discharge from Hospital. His Beyship has not a temper cool enough, we are afraid, for Embassy business, and should be brought to the book by his Imperial employer.

AN AMERICAN named Hart has been charged at Bombay with selling obscene pictures, and has been released on bail. He was fined at Calcutta recently for a similar offence. Where did he get the pictures again? Was not the whole lot confiscated by the Calcutta Police? Nominal fines in such cases will never serve to bring the fellows to their senses. They seem to think that a fine is well worth paying so long as they can carry on their lucrative business at some other popular centre. Once dealt with examplarily, they will think otherwise.

PRINCE Mestchersky inserts the following note in his latest number of the *Citizen*:—We must mention the curious fact that General Annenkoff, the constructor of the railway to Merv, has ordered the iron pipes to carry water along his new line from an Anglo-Scotch firm, after having verbally promised the order to a firm in St. Petersburg, although the English firm takes 5000 roubles more than the price demanded by its Russian competitors. Why General Annenkof prefers to deal with Englishmen in a district, where they have already intruded more than is agreeable, and from which it would be worth while to pay to keep them away altogether, is a secret of the General himself."

A NUMBER of Indian students distinguished themselves at the Inns of Court Examination, held at the close of last year. Amongst the list of candidates who have been granted certificates that they have successfully passed a public examination we find the following names:—Asutosh Chaudhuri, Middle Temple; Kumud Nath Sen Gupta, Middle Temple. Satyendra Prasanna Sinha, Lincoln's Inn obtained a prize of £50 for Roman Law, Jurisprudence, Constitutional Law and Legal History and Private International Law.

OF the students of medicine at the Edinburgh University last year, 97 were from India. A most bopeful sign we should say.

THURSDAY, 11TH FEBRUARY.

AT West-end, Southampton, a boy of six years has died of gin-drinking. His mother left a bottle by her bedside, he being in the room. Subsequently she found him in a deep sleep perspiring profusely and smelling of gin, which he had evidently drank from the bottle. A doctor was called in and remained six hours, but the child died. A verdict of "Alcoholic poisoning" was returned. Boys of bigger growth die daily from the same cause without any jury returning a verdict or their fellow-boys taking the slightest note of it.

THE petitioning public had better be careful. The Financial Department of Bombay has them under observation, and if they fail to dot all their i's and cross their t's there is trouble in store for them:

"All petitions to Government," the very latest ruling says, "should be written, as concisely as the nature of the case admits of. If they are found to be unnecessarily prolix, or to be couched in unintelligible, exaggerated, or disrespectful terms, they will be returned for amendment to the parties submitting them. Petitions of appeal preferred by parties to civil and political suits should invariably be submitted in English. Petitions on other matters may be either in English, or in any of the vernacular languages of this Presidency. Those written in any of the vernacular languages, when not accompanied by English translations, will be rendered into the latter language by the Oriental Translator to Government before being placed before His Excellency the Governor in Council; but manuscript petitions in the vernacular in which the words are not properly separated and the sentences punctuated wherever necessary, will be returned to the senders to be redrafted."

THE native driver of a *ticca garry* who was charged at Calcutta with having murdered James Smith, by striking him a blow on the head with some iron instrument, has been found guilty of causing grievous hurt, and sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment. It will be remembered that Smith refused to pay the man his fare; and on being pressed for it, he struck the man, who retaliated.

THE learned gipsy, Franz Sztojka, who lives in Usyod, has just completed a dictionary of the language of the Hungarian gipsies. The Archduke Joseph has, it is stated, undertaken to print the work, and also a volume of Sztojka's dialect poems, at his own cost.

PRINCE Bismark is believed to be the first Protestant who has ever received the Order which has just been sent to him by the Pope. The exception which has been made is the more remarkable from the fact that Prince Bismarck's statesmanship has been more strongly anti-Roman than that of any Minister of modern times. In these days, however, even Popes cannot afford to let their policy be dictated by sentiment. The German Emperor has returned the compliment by conferring one of his orders on a high papal dignitary.

EFFORTS are being made to induce the native dealers in Ceylon to send a collection of gems to the Indian and Colonial Exhibition next year, and some success has been attained in the project. A large collection of pearls, sapphires, and cats-eyes especially has been promised; and should the scheme be completely successful the British public will have an opportunity of seeing a blaze of beauty and value.

BOMBAY people would appear to suffer periodically from a superabundance of fresh water, or rather the lack of ability to keep it within due bounds. Another burst of the Vehar main is reported by a Bombay correspondent, washing out some of the good people of Byculla, and otherwise incommoding the public of that part of the town. What are the Water-works Engineers about?

The Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, in his anuual Adminstration Report, makes his confession of failure in the matter of capturing or suppressing the notorious Tantia Bhil and his gang. According to the Police report, the dacoities committed were all but double, during the past year, the number committed the year before. Out of the 23 committed last year six are attributed to Tantia.

IT IS announced that Professor J. R. Seeley will write a general introduction to the offieial hand-book of the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, to be held this year at South Kensington.

FRIDAY 12TH FEBRUARY.

THE *Akhbar* publishes the following proclamation which Abdullah, the Mahdi's successor, has caused to be posted in the streets of Abu Hamed, and at the entrances to the mosques:—

Abdullah, the servant of the Almighty and the Prince of the Faithful, salutes all the population of the Soudan who seriously believe in and strictly keep the commandment of the Prophet. You know well that Mahommed Achmed (peace be with him), the last guide and teacher whom the Prophet had sent to his faithful people, before he left this world to return again unto Him who sent him, has called me, the most unworthy of his servants and the humblest among the faithful, to continue the fight against the unbelievers until they are altogether annihilated and until not one of them remains in Egypt and in the Soudan. The time has now arrived when I shall faithfully execute this commission, in order that God, the prophet, and his servant, (the Madhi) may rejoice in their unworthy servant, and crown him with their favour. Ye faithful, gird yourselves with faith and with the sword, leave your houses, your fields and flocks, which have only been given to you temporarily, and go out into the fight against the unbelievers and their accomplices. The prophet with ten thousand angels will fight at your side, and your enemies will fall by the thousand. And if you yourselves should fall, you will be taken up into the garden of God, where the Prophet will receive you. Onward, then, into the fight against unbelivers, and fear neither them nor their guns and cannon, for what can they do against God and the Prophet? God is with us; but with them is Satan who will let them remain in blindness till they shall be altogether annihilated.

AFTER TWENTY days' hearing, judgment has been delivered at Broach in the riot cases. The sentence of the Court, subject to the confirmation of the Bombay High Court, was death upon Lakha, Bawa and Joena, and transportation for life on 51 of the accused. 14 were acquitted. The Court was densely crowded to hear the finding. The capital sentence, if confirmed, will take place on the scene of the crime.

GOOD promise is already being given that reduction of expenditure will be carried on with a vengeance. The services of a lower clerk getting an allowance of Rs, 10 a month who used to look after the conservancy arrangements of one of the big Calcutta establishments of the Government of India, have been dispensed with. But it was soon discovered that conservancy, *had* to be looked after and a hundred rupee East Indian is now reigning in the 10 Rupee Babu's place. This was of course when the Viceroy proposed the Finance Commission, or else the spirit of economy would not have been so rampant as that.

SO AFGHANISTHAN and China are not the only Eastern countries which have had a monopoly of Russian attention, for Persia also comes in for its share. There has been a conflict between Persians and Russians on the Persian frontier, and matters look most threatening. If the conflict is repeated a Russo-Persian War as a probability will be freely talked of. The Persian Gulf Ports are a goodly attraction to Russia and it remains to be seen whether England will interfere or not. Neutralizing Russian influence, with Persia as a buffer, used to be the favourite old school policy when the scientific frontier novelty had not come into vogue. Sir John Malcolm's missions to Persia have chances of being repeated.

ON the last day next year, will be celebrated the Golden Jubilee of Pontiff Leo XIII, and he will by that time have nearly completed the tenth year of his Sovereign Pontificate.

SATURDAY, 13TH FEBRUARY.

THE Government of Bombay have determined to recommend the appointmont of an Additional Barrister-Judge to the local High Court. Mr. Latham, the Advocate-General, will probably be offered the appointment.

Truth thinks it is somewhat curious that no newspaper, in dealing with "our Burma raid," has referred to the following clause in the Act of 1858 for the better Government of India. It runs as follows:—"The revenues of India shall not, without the consent of both Houses of Parliament, be applied to defray the expense of any military operation carried on beyond the frontiers, except for preventing or repelling actual invasion of India, or under sudden or urgent necessity." It does not suppose that there was sudden or urgent necessity for invading Burma and certainly there was none for annexing it, without the assent of Parliament. We have ceased to believe that there can be anything particularly curious in the sphere of practical British Statesmanship. Who cares for justice or otherwise to India so long the John Bull's pocket is all right? A political party whose fate yet trembles in the balance dare not provoke the vengence of Manchester and Birmingham traders.

"THIS is a puzzle," remarks the editor of *Truth*, "that I shall not try to solve. It's beyond me. There can be no doubt, though, that our entire postal arrangements in regard to India require revision:—Would you kindly give in your puzzle column the following? Why do we pay 1½d. for each newspaper and every 2 oz of printed matter posted to India and only 1d. if we send the same to Australia or New Zealand, which are double the distance from us! Competitors should send in their answers before the 31st of March, when the present contract for the conveyance of mails to India expires." The reply lies in a nutshell, India is India and Australia is not.

THE *Indo-European Correspondence* learns that a distinguished foreigner is announced as coming to Paris—an "anthropoid monkey." It must be a veritable man and brother: it shakes hands, sends a kiss to ladies: smokes; makes its bed; cooks, and laughs. It is the missing link! We wonder the trick never entered the head of any wag before now, for it is sure to pay.

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THE FOLLOWING sent by "B. S" as an epitaph on a victim of the English climate will repay perusal :

On Sunday I was frozen,
On Monday was earthquaked
On Tuesday soaked with rain,
On Wednesday nearly baked.
On Thursday I was blown to rags,
On Friday I got fried ;
On Saturday I'd had enough,
And in a snow-storm died !

AN attempt was made on Monday, January 11th, to seize the fortress of Carthagena. The insurgents, who were not numerous, surprised the guard and wounded the Governor, General Farado, who is in a dangerous condition. The insurgents, finding no support from the town, fled to a vessel off the coast, but many of them have been captured.

THE evidence given before the Bombay Forest Commission shows that a good deal of bribery and extortion has been going on for sometime. In some instances whole villages have clubbed together to bribe the guards.

AN interesting discussion took place at a recent meeting of the Bombay University Senate, regarding a proposal to grant a grace to enable a young Parsee, who had twice failed to enter the Civil Service, to appear at the M. A. examination of the University. An amendment of the subject was negatived, and the debate adjourned.

VISCOUNT Clandeboye, eldest son of the Viceroy, has been given a direct commission in the 6th Dragoon Guards now at Sealkote.

SOME of our contemporaries have given currency to the rumour that H. H. the Gaekwar intends to marry a second wife. We learn on the best authority that the rumour is without any foundation whatever.

BOMBAY is shortly going to have a school-master's Association. The Association ought to be very usefu in maintaining some sort of harmony in the system of private educational institutions.

THERE is an amount of freshness and candour in the following remarks of the *Indian Daily News* which is quite refreshing in these days of universal hypocrisy. Arguing about the justice and policy of the annexation of Burmah our contemporary says :—"We do not say that the wrongs done by any one or two nations will justify wrong in a third. But it is useless to shut our eyes to the facts of history, where they teach the same lesson as may be found in the animal creation. The strong prey upon the weak. The less civilised nations and races recede or even perish in the presence of advancing civilisation, even though that so-called civilisation may be only barbarism in a higher stage of development. And that we apprehend is practically what many modern nations really represent. "*Grattezle Russ et rous trouverez le Cossaque*," said Napoleon, and it is only needful to peel the "civilised" nations to show that they are chiefly barbarians with more or less polished, skins. It will require a good deal of Scripture and preaching ere the world arrives at the practical point of which Christianity is the ideal." Had a native paper said that the conquest is no other than the strong preying on the weak what a screech would the *Pi.* have raised. The *Englishman* would have of course asked Sir Rivers to bring the seditious section of the Penal Code to bear on the offender. We lately struck out the word filibustering from a para of our sub, lest we give occasion to some of our Anglo-Indian contemporaries to raise a shindy.

MRS. GRANT DUFF'S reputation as a good speaker is growing apace. Speaking at the new Mahammadan Association at Madras recently Mrs. Duff alluded to the "somewhat disproportionate strides made by an intellectual and literary, as against an industrial and practical, education she said:—"I do not think we can impress too strongly on young men starting in life that the supply of candidates for clerkships in Government offices is quite enormously in excess of the demand, and that the disappointment and, worse than the disappointment, the distress and starvation which result are most melancholy. Again repeating myself, I venture to lay before you the heads of the new scheme which the Government is about to start for doing away with the above disastrous state of things and furthering and encouraging the technical and industrial education. At present boys can go up for carpentry, blacksmith's work, printing, rattan work, tailoring, boot and shoe-making and book-binding. It is now further proposed to institute a higher examination, including a large range of subjects such as hydraulics, surveying, agriculture, building, mechanics, theoretical and applied, etc., and to offer aid in the nature of (1) scholarships, medals, and prizes; (2) stipendiary and also free scholarships; (3) special and more liberal salary grants to teachers; (4) payment on results of examinations and on attendance; (5) aid to ordinary teachers and normal students attending the Saidapet Agricultural College, the Madras School of Arts, and the Madras Civil Engineering College; and (6) grants towards the purchase of demonstration farms."

THE FOLLOWING cutting from a letter of Sir Wilfred Lawson to the *Pall Mall Gazette*, though long, will, we have no doubt, be welcome to our readers :

"We are all for Home Rule *plus* the Ten Commandments. But if the Irish seek Home Rule, expressly to violate the Ten Commandments with impunity, then they shall not have Home Rule, let them demand it ever so loudly." I have my doubts whether it is possible to "violate the Ten Commandments with impunity." but we will not stop to argue that point. But what I want to know is how far you intend to carry this "Ten Commandment" theory ? Is it applicable to all nations or only to the Irish ? If the former, how shall we stand in England ? The Ten Commandments forbid, among other things, murder, stealing, lying and coveting our neighbour's possessions. Do we reverence the Command ? "Thou shalt do no murder ?" Let the thousands of Zulus, Afghans, Ezyptians, and Arabs whom we have slaughtered during the last few years give dumb evidence on that point. The slaughter of these unfortunate men, whose crime is that they are worse armed than we are, is duly hailed with public acclamation and with ecclesiastical thanksgiving. Stealing is equally popular. At this very moment the Press gushes with rapturous delight because Lord Dufferin has succeeded in stealing the territory of the Burmese. As to lying, I need say nothing, as we are all fresh from the general election. The Irish will be very ingenious if they can contrive to violate the Ten Commandments more successfully than we do in very many of our public proceedings. The crimes for which we are responsible are, however, mainly committed against feeble foes who have no means of stating their case to the world. But the violation of the Eighth Commandment, which is what you really fear will be endorsed in Ireland, will be committed against the body of Irish landlords, who, up to a recent period have had their own way in that country. The fear is that the tenants will steal the property of the landlords. In former times the landlords have stolen the property of the tenants. In either case stealing is most deplorable, but I do not know whether, in a moral point of view, the latter is worse than the former. Honest men must hope that both may be put a stop to. Sir, I hold by the Ten Commandments and I heartily wish that all nations and all individuals would pay them practical deference. All that I maintain at present is, that the fear that the Irish may on one point adopt a different course is not enough to justify us in refusing them the benefit of self-Government. If we are to wait until we have guarantees for the observance of the Ten Commandments before we grant political rights to nations, we shall have, I fear, to wait until doomsday, or, at the very least, until the millennium is upon us.

In Bengal we have no such fear. Sir Rivers Thompson has already announced that he looks upon at least one of the Ten Commandments as a mere flourish of rhetoric not binding on Christians, and the Tenancy Act which he got up shows, how he respects another.

A CONTEMPORARY'S correspondent with the Boundary Commission says that the Cossacks are a wonderfully hardy race of men and do not seem to feel the cold in the least. "On the march they come in, tie their ponies' heads together, throw them some grass, and then lie down on the ground and go to sleep all in row in their cloths just as they are, without any covering or bedding beyond what they have on their ponies. The latter, too, stand out all night in any weather, without any protection from the cold beyond their own shaggy coats, whereas our horses have all to be carefully swathed in a couple of big felt numdahs and probably a blanket underneath in addition."

INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(210, Bow-Bazar Street.)

(SESSION 1885 to 1886.)

LECTURE by Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar, on *Tuesday*, the *16th Inst.*, at 7 P. M.
Subject : Thermo-Electricity.

PRACTICAL CLASS in Physics under Babu Jagadish Chundra Bose, B. Sc. on *Wednesday*, the *17th Inst.*, at 3-30 P. M.

LECTURE by the Rev. Father Lafont, S. J., C. I. E., on *Thursday*, the *18th Inst*, at 7 P. M.

Subject : Optical Study of Musical Sound.

LECTURE by Dr. Rajani Kanta Sen, on *Friday* the *19th Inst.*, at 7 P. M.
Subject : Iron Class of Metals.

PRACTICAL CLASS in Chemistry under Babu Ram Chundra Datta, F. C. S., on *Saturday*, the *20th Inst.*, at 3 P. M.
Subject : Metals of the 4th Group aud their separation.

Admission Fee, in advance, for all the courses of lectures to be delivered during the session, Rs. 6, for 12 consecutive lectures, Rs. 1-8, for a single lecture *Annas* 4.

The fee for the Practical Class from regular students is *Annas* 4 ; from casual students *Annas* 8.

MAHENDRA LAL SIRCAR, M. D.,
Honorary Secretary.

February 13*th* 1886.

3

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1886.

THE OUDH RENT BILL.

SIR Henry Maine, in speaking of the engagements which the British Government had entered into with the Taluqdars of Oudh, said : "I think that every pledge given directly by the Government of India to any person or class of persons should be religiously respected. I would, therefore, hold the obligations of the Sunuds to be sacred. . . ." This is the opinion of the greatest English jurist of the day ; and no one ventures to say a word in opposition to such high authority. The modern school of economical reformers, however have hit upon a line of policy which would explain away the wording of the Sunuds in such a manner as would entirely defeat the original intention of Lord Canning in investing the Taluqdars with permanent, hereditary, and tranferable proprietary rights. New rules of interpretation are framed every ten years to explain the wording of the Sunuds. Referring to the clause relating to the protection of subordinate rights, Lord Lawrence insisted upon the introduction of occupancy rights into Oudh. In vain did Sir Charles Wingfield, the then Chief Commissioner of Oudh, protest against the unjustifiable action of the India Government, and point out that as the right of occupancy did not formerly exist, it would be a *breach of good faith* to confer it now, because it could only be conferred at the expense of the Taluqdars, who have been guaranteed the possession of all that they formerly enjoyed. In spite of protestations and remonstrances, arguments and entreaties of the Local Government and of the Taluqdars, a so-called investigation was held into these alleged rights, and the province was very nearly brought to the verge of ruin. The inquiry incontrovertibly proved, however, that such rights did not exist in Oudh at the time of the annexation, and under the pressure of the Press and enlightened public opinion and the peremptory orders of the Home Government, Sir John Lawrence was forced, much against his wish, to stop the inquiry, and declare that as the rights did not formerly exist they could not then be introduced into Oudh. A compromise, as we said in our last, was effected by which it was stipulated that the Taluqdars on their part should make certain concessions to the descendants of old proprietors, on the Government giving a solemn guarantee that rights of occupancy would never be conferred on tenants-at-will. This guarantee was given by Lord Lawrence's Government, and it was ratified by the Home Government. The then Secretary of State, Sir Stafford Northcote, in reviewing the correspondence of the India Government relating to the final adjustment of the occupancy question, wrote thus to the Governor-General : (October 29, 1866). "I learn with much pleasure that a question so long agitated has now been settled, in a manner which appears to be in every respect satisfactory, alike to your Excellency's Government and to the Taluqdars. I have been much gratified at observing the high terms of commendation in which you speak of the conduct of the officers at the head of the Administration of Oudh, and of the Taluqdars themselves, through

whose joint instrumentality this arrangement has been concluded; and I trust that the result of the measure will be such as to secure the continuance of confidence and good-will among all classes of the agricultural community in that important province." Since the passing of Act XIX of 1868, both landlords and tenants, whose interests are closely bound up together, have been doing their utmost to maintain harmony and good-will amongst themselves.

This state of harmony, however, is doomed to be disturbed. The radical reformers of the day raised the insensate cry of want of fixity of tenure in Oudh, and pointed at the large increase of ejectment notices in the province to prove their position. The Sunud engagements, however, were in their way; the pledge given by Lord Lawrence's Government, also, that the Government would not claim occupancy rights for tenants-at-will-was a great stumbling block. How to get rid of this difficulty was a question which has been agitating for some time past the minds of the radical reformers of Oudh. At last the part of the clause relating to the promotion of agricultural prosperity has been happily hit upon. We will quote the exact words of the Sunud: "It is a condition of this grant that you will, so far as is in your power, promote the agricultural prosperity of your estate, and that all holding under you shall be secured in the possession of all subordinate rights they formerly enjoyed. As long as the above obligations are observed by you and your heirs in good faith so long will the British Government maintain you and your heirs as proprietors of the above mentioned estate." The draft Sunud, as it was originally approved by Lord Canning, (Oudh Blue Book, 1865, p, 137) ran thus: "It is also a condition of this grant that you will, so far as is in your power, *restore the agricultural prosperity of your estate wherever it has deteriorated* . . . . . ". The italics are ours. It will be seen that there is a material difference between the first and the second reading of the Sunuds. The first reading is taken from the Minute of Lord Lawrence on the Tenant Right question in Oudh, dated 20th June 1864; and the second from the place indicated above. The second reading bears the impress of Lord Canning's hand. It shows exactly what his lordship intended should be conveyed by the condition regarding "agricultural prosperity." If during the disastrous times of the Mutiny the area of cultivation had been diminished, and the productive capacity of the soil had deteriorated, the Taluqdars were under the obligation of *restoring* the land to its original agricultural condition. It can be easily imagined that during the terrible period of the Mutiny, land was neglected to be cultivated, and the produce of the field was considerably diminished. In his anxiety to see that the fertile land of the province should be *brought back* as soon as possible to the agricultural condition which it had before the Mutiny broke out, he inserted that clause in the Sunud regarding the restoration of agricultural prosperity. This interpretation of the Sunud, however, is scornfully rejected, and another interpretation, consonant with the radical theories of the day, is adopted. "These conditions," Mr. Quinton in introducing the Oudh Rent Bill, the other day, told us, "in the opinion of Sir Charles Wingfield, would of themselves furnish the Government with a warrant for stepping in to prevent oppression of their cultivators by Taluqdari landlords." If it could be shown that the tenantry of Oudh are tyrannised over by their landlords, that the landlords are guilty of wanton and unjustfiable exaction, that the ryots are thrown out of their cultivation every year, that the peasants are starved to death, or are reduced to the utmost misery, then surely the Legislature, in the interests of good government, on the broad grounds of humanity, has every right to interfere between landlords and tenants to prevent them from being oppressed. But has that been the case in Oudh? We have the testimony of successive Lieutenant-Governors and Chief Commissioners that the province is enjoying great agricultural prosperity, and that the condition of the tenantry is steadily improving. It has been said that there is arbitrary eviction in Oudh, and that there is no check to the limit of enhancement. But how do the facts really stand? A case of real eviction is extremely rare. The investigation, which was held into the condition of the Oudh peasantry, in 1873, showed "that there had been only about one real eviction of a tenant in every 20 villages," When a tenant is utterly worthless, is unable to cultivate or pay his rent, or is recalcitrant, a landlord is sometimes obliged, to oust him from his holding, in accordance with the condition in his Sunud that he should promote the agricultural prosperity of his estate. If the notices of ejectment which have been so much complained of be properly examined, it will be seen that they are merely nominal; they are so only in name; in reality they do not effect any disturbance with regard to security of tenure. The process is a power in the hands of the landlord to make a harmonious adjustment of the relations of the different holdings in his estate. In reference to the absence of any check on the arbitrary enhancement of rent, we have the authority of Colonel Erskine—who was lately appointed as a Special Commissioner to hold a comprehensive inquiry into the general condition of the tenantry throughout the province—for saying that within a period of 15 years there has been an average rise of 25 per cent, corresponding pretty closely to the general rise of agricultural produce from 25 to 30 per cent. Colonel Erskine has put it on record that the Taluqdars cannot be accused of rack-renting, and that the majority of them are liberal in their dealings with the tenantry. Such being the exact state of things, the introduction of occupancy rights into Oudh with fixed or beneficial rates, is a clear breach of faith with the Taluqdars. It is no use throwing dust into the eyes of the public and of the Taluqdars, that Government does not wish to introduce occupancy rights; that it is only *seven* years that security of tenure is contemplated to be given in the Bill. It is not for seven years only that the landlord is to share his proprietary rights with his tenants, but for all time to come. At the end of the first statutory period the Bill allows a landlord to serve either a notice of ejectment, or a notice of enhancement on the tenant. No landlord in his senses would adopt the former course; because if he does so he will have to pay a year's rent to the outgoing tenant as compensation; and the only enhancement he will be allowed to claim from the incoming tenant will be one anna in the Rupee—the prescribed limit. If the yearly rent be Rs. 100 the landlord recovers only Rs.43-12 annas in seven years, while he has to pay a lump sum of Rs. 100 to the old tenant. No landlord, therefore, would resort to this process. With regard to the notice of enhancement, the landlord will not be allowed to charge the new tenant more than the old rent *plus* one anna per Rupee. What does it matter then to the landlord whether his land remains occupied by the old tenant, or whether it is occupied by a tenant under a new name. Who would have the hardihood to deny that this is not occupancy right? It is occupancy right with a vengeance, and Government, in breach of its faith with the landlords of Oudh, is going to create this right in Oudh.

Mr. Quinton tells us that most of the Taluqdars admit that the measure he introduced was "reasonable and moderate, and since the Government has adopted its principle, he has grounds for anticipating that the Taluqdars and Zamindars will acquiesce in a measure that has been framed with all possible regard to the real interests of all classes connected with agriculture and the land in Oudh." Our information is quite in the contrary direction. We have been informed that there is quite a panic, among the landowning classes, and that the alarm is spreading. They do not unnaturally fear that the proprietory rights of the landowners of the province are about to be swept away, and that the status of the Taluqdar is going to be reduced to that of a collecting peon on his own estate. There should be no delay in withdrawing this suicidal measure from the Council.

OUR MILITARY EXPENDITURE.

WE cordially support the prayers contained in the well-written and well-reasoned memorial which the Council of the Bombay Presidency Association have submitted to the Secretary of State for India on the subject of the recently-sanctioned increase to the present military force of the Empire. These prayers are (1) that the resolution to increase the Indian army by 30,000 troops be rescinded with a view to save Indian revenues the consequent permanent additional burden of 2 millions per annum; but if that course fail to meet the approval of Her Majesty's Government then the expenditure be shared in an equitable way by England and India. Secondly, that the most rigorous economy be enforced in all departments of the public service whereby considerable savings may be effected to relieve the finances of an oppressive burden and enable the Government of India to lay by a substantial reserve which may be useful in times of emergency. Thirdly, that a scheme be considered and determined upon for the formation of Native Volunteer Corps. And, lastly, that a more stringent system of check and control be established so that encroachments on the revenues of India may be effectually prevented.

With regard to the first point, the Council of the Association have conclusively shown that no case has been made out for adding 30,000 Native and 10,000 European soldiers to the present military force of the Empire. They point out that the Army Commission which sat at Simla in 1879 under the presidency of Sir Ashley Eden, considering the opinion expressed by the Royal

Commission of 1859, came to the conclusion that for repelling external aggression on the North-West and North-East frontiers of India, a field force of 50,000 to 60,000 men would be adequate. According to this estimate, a sufficient force would still remain available for the internal defence of the country and suffice to maintain order in British and Feudatory India on the frontiers. In the face of this opinion expressed by the Royal Commission of 1859 and approved by the Army Commission of 1879, it is difficult to understand the reasons which necessitate the recently-sanctioned increase, to the existing strength of the army of India. From the present force of 1,80,000, the 50,000 or 60,000 men required for repelling external aggression in the frontier can readily be placed in the field. Unless it be shown that a much larger force would be necessary for defending India in the event of a Russian invasion, there is no justification for an addition of 30,000 men to the existing strength of the army of India at an extra cost of 2 millions per annum. Now, nothing has been done to demonstrate this necessity. The present Commander-in-Chief, Sir Frederick Roberts, was a prominent member of the Army Commission, and, if we remember rightly, His Excellency did not dissent, from the conclusion arrived at by that body that for repelling external aggression in the north-west and north-east frontiers of the Empire a field force of 50,000 to 60,000 men is adequate. When Lord Randolph Churchill, in this Budget speech, announced that it had been decided to increase the army of India, his lordship acted on the well-known "maxim, give no reasons for your decision.' It is well-known that even in the time of peace the military expenditure of India has of late years shown a strong tendency to grow, and now that our army is to be increased by 10,000 European and 20,000 Native soldiers, the growing military charges will cause a great drain in the resources of India. Mr. Samuel Laing, the best Finance Minister India has ever had, declared in 1861 the total expenditure on the army might be kept at 12½ millions or even brought down to 12 millions in India and 2 millions in England; and that if a fair settlement was made a considerably further reduction on the military estimates might be looked for. Mr. Laing's estimate, it must not be forgotten, was arrived at after the laborious investigations carried on in England by Sir George Balfour as head of the Military Finance Commission which was appointed shortly after the mutiny. But Mr. Laing's estimate has remained merely a theoretical one. The accounts for 1884-85 show a net military expenditure of 17 millions, which will be considerably increased when 10,000 European and 20,000 Native troops have been added to the present military force of the Empire.

A material reduction in the enormous and constantly-growing military expenditure has become absolutely necessary. But in order to attain this important object, it will not suffice simply to deal with details. Fundamental changes will have to be introduced into the system in which the present Indian army is raised. "With regard to the army," writes Mr. Fawcett in his admirable volume on Indian Finance, "a partnership has been established between England and India, and as one of these countries is extremely rich and the other extremely poor, much of the same incongruity and many of the same inconveniences arise, as if two individuals agree to join in housekeeping one of whom had £20,000 a year, and the other only £1,000. An expenditure which may be quite appropriate to the one whose income is £20,000 would bring nothing but embarrassments to the other whose income is only £1000. The money which is expended may be judiciously laid out, but if the man with the smaller income finds that he is gradually becoming embarrassed with debt because he has lived beyond his means, it is no compensation to him to be told that he is only called on to contribute his proper share of the expenses. His position would be the more intolerable if he were treated, as India was as regards her army, and after having been compelled against his wish to join the partnership, he is forced to continue in it whether he desires to do so or not." Since the amalgamation of the Indian and British armies—a measure which was carried out in direct opposition to the strongly expressed remonstrances of Lord Canning, who was then Viceroy, and of almost every. Indian statesman of authority and experience-successive Finance Ministers and Viceroys have protested against increased military charges in England. In the regulation of these charges the Government of India has no voice whatever, and it is not even consulted. Sir T. T. Pears, in his evidence before the Indian Finance Committee, stated that with an aggregate increase of nearly £400,000 a year for pay and allowances entailed by certain changes made by the War Office, there was little or no consultation with the Indian Office as regards the changes themselves. Lord Sandhurst who, as Sir William Mansfield, was Commander-in-Chief in India, observed before the same Committee that questions of military organisation were decided at home without reference to Indian authorities. Lord Salisbury, in his deposition, frankly admitted that increased expenses had been thrown upon the revenues of India by the necessity of following the lead of England in making changes in British army organisations. His Lordship further stated that these changes were made without reference to the interests of India, which should be generally consulted by the War Office in regard to any changes affecting its revenues. The Government of Lord Lytton in their military despatch dated 22nd May, 1879, remarked, in reference to the payments made to the Imperial Government on account of Imperial troops that "these have been repeatedly investigated, but with results we have not been able to accept as equitable and satisfactory. * * * We have grave reasons for thinking that justice to India requires the reduction of these payments to a consolidated yearly payment of £850,000." The reduction demanded amounted to nearly half a million sterling. But so far from there being any reduction, our army charges have continued to increase. The Government of Lord Ripon in their despatch of the 21st November, 1884, wrote: "It was to be observed on the other hand, that whereas the British garrison in India has practically remained unaltered in respect of numbers and efficiency for many years past, its cost has been in course of constant increase from the various changes which have been made in the organisation of the British army, changes made entirely, it may be said, from imperial considerations, and in which Indian interests have not been consulted or advanced. The introduction of short service, the increase in the higher rank of officers, the rules relating to promotion, have all made large demands on the Indian Teasury, in return for which India has derived no commensurate advantage. * * * It has to be remembered that changes which do not cause any serious additions to English estimates, and which are carried out without the least reference to India, involve very much larger charges on the Indian revenues, by reason of the much more liberal allowance enjoyed by officers in this country."

It will thus be seen that so long as the present system of raising the Indian army exists, there is no hope of justice being done to unrepresented and dumb India by a fair settlement of military charges between the two countries. The council of the Bombay Presidency Association, in their memorial to the Secretary of State, pray that should Her Majesty's Government adhere to their resolution to carry out the proposed increase in the army of India, the extra expenditure should be shared in an equitable way between England and India. As there is little hope of this prayer being granted, we would submit that the desirability of having a separate army for India should be pressed upon the consideration of Her Majesty's Government. The present strength of the European garrison in India is 60,000 men and the recently-sanctioned addition will raise it to a total of 70,000 men. If India is permitted to maintain a local army, the financial question will be satisfactorily solved. No difficulty need be experienced in keeping a separate European force in India in its proper strength. It is well known that in the days when a local European army was maintained in India, the Company's service was eagerly sought after in England; and that for one youth who volunteered to serve the crown three offered their services to the Company. This is probably the real reason why the two armies were amalgamated and India was made compulsorily to share in the costly military system ofEngland.

THE VICEROY IN BURMA.

IF the description of the magnificient reception accorded to the Viceroy on His Excellency's arrival at Rangoon, be any thing like a reliable index of the feeling of the Burmese population about the present attitude of the Government of India towards Upper Burma, Lord Dufferin may fairly be said to have already ingratiated himself into the favour of the people, on whose good will and confidence the successful administration of the newly acquired country must entirely depend. It is not for us to be ill-natured enough to stop to ask, how far the demonstration described in glowing language by the special correspondents of our contemporaries, was spontaneous and how much of it owed its existence to the dictates of zealous officials and the promptings of interested European residents of Rangoon and Mandalay. Such carping criticism and unmeaning scepticism we have always been inclined to regard as solely the monopoly of our Anglo-Indian friends who endeavour to minimise the effects of an Indian demonstration of a similiar kind. The reception given to Lord Dufferin on his arrival at Rangoon was in His Lordships' own words truly magnificient.

His Excellency arrived at Rangoon on the 7th instant in the afternoon, punctually at the appointed hour, and was received with due Viceregal honors. Mr. Bernard, Major General Gibbs, the Bishop of Rangoon, the Roman Catholic Bishop, Vice-Admiral Richards, the Foreign Consuls,the Members of the Municipal Committee, the Port Trust Commissioners and the Chamber of Commerce and various other official and non-official gentlemen attended at the reception wharf. Outside the wharf had been erected a pandal or decorated enclosure having on each hand tiers of seats, which were occupied by about 800 ladies and gentlemen, both European and native. The decorated front of the wharf was artistically transformed to represent the entrance of the ancient castle of Killylagh, which is one of Lord Dufferin's residences in Ireland. This little tribute of respect to his Lordship's individuality and this delicacy of attention, as his Lordship called it, was specially gratifying to him.

The reception committee presented an address which after welcoming His Excellency, goes on to say that the Viceroy had come to Burma at a most important crisis in the history of the country. The province of Upper Burma, which, by the valour of British arms, had just been added to the Empire, was still suffering from disorder which was the outcome of years of misgovernment. They looked to the wisdom and experience of His Excellency with the confident hope that order would speedily be restored, and that the people would be rendered happy and prosperous under the British administration, which, they felt convinced, was the only possible guarantee for the peace and security of the country. The prosperity which had attended and rewarded British rule in Lower Burma they wished to see extended to their neighbours in the upper country to the mutual advantage of the people, the expansion of trade, and the spread of civilization. His Excellency would not be in Burma many days without perceiving that the country deserved and would well repay, a liberal expenditure on its administration and development. Even in Lower Burma there were some matters which called for reform and improvement, but it would be out of place to advert to these matters, more particularly on that occasion. They trusted, however, that His Excellency would condescend to listen to the representations which they hoped to make concerning the affairs of the province at a more convenient opportunity during his stay. The address then concludes with a prayer for the Viceroy's health and happiness.

The Anglo-Burmese had evidently no experience of Lord Dufferin and hoped to snare his Lordship quietly. But his Lordship was fully equal to the occasion and replied in terms,at once courteous and evasive, which must have somewhat disappointed the sanguine expectations of the representatives of Anglo-Burmese commerce. His Lordship said: "Although for some time past affairs of Burma have been occupying the attention of the Indian Government, you can hardly expect me immediately after my arrival to say anything in regard to them. After my return from Mandalay I may perhaps have an opportunity of saying a few words to you in regard to the future prospects of the country. In the meantime I shall be only too happy to profit by any information which such old and experienced residents as yourselves may *be good enough to place at my disposal.*" The Viceroy then inspected the volunteers and addressed them in the following terms: "Colonel Vansomeren, officers, and men of the Rangoon Rifle Volunteers,—It gives me great pleasure that my first duty after landing at Rangoon should be to thank you, in the name of the Government of India and of your countrymen generally, for the noble manner in which you behaved during the recent crisis. The way in which you came to the assistance of the Administration, too, was duly reported to me at Calcutta, and I am now delighted to have inspected you and been able to express in these few words my great satisfaction, not only with your conduct, but with the conduct of all the British Volunteers who devoted themselves so gallantly and cheerfully under very trying circumstances to the service of their Queen and country." A grand procession was then formed to the Government House where a numerously attended reception was held in the evening. The route was lined by troops as far as they were available, and the police. The utmost order was maintained. Numerous triumphal arches had been erected by private individuals and different native communities, who seemed to have vied with one another in ornamenting them with the greatest splendour. For picturesque effect the arches built by the Chinese are generally admitted to have carried off the palm. Some idea of the expense lavished on some of these erections, may be gathered from the fact that a native trader who built one at his own cost, caused the scroll work ornament with which it was decorated, to be marked out in rupees and smaller silver coins. In accordance with the Burmese custom barriers were erected along the roadside of a slightly-constructed palisades of bamboo, which were painted white, and along which at intervals branches of plantain trees were planted. By special permission of the Chief Commissioner an address was presented to the Viceroy on behalf of the Burmese population of the province, under the arch erected by that community, a ceremony which occupied only a few minutes, the Viceroy merely receiving the address with a few words of thanks. Thus quietly and without a hitch ended the proceedings of a day which will be long remembered in the annals of the united Burmas; and whose influence for good or evil may be as great as it is difficult to foresee without a seer's eye.

Q. E. D.

A SHORT while ago some of the Indian Commissioners of the Calcutta Corporation were sorely scandalized at our saying that the newly selected Indian Commissioners as a body formed "a miscellaneous lot—a scratch pack that never can hunt together. United they could hold their own, but as they are sure to remain disunited, and divided into groups or cliques they will command no influence and serve no good." They fumed and frothed in the mouth and got some of their organs to vilify us for our outspokenness. The moon has not thrice filled her horns since, and we are in a position to show how thoroughly correct was our prediction. At the last Special General Meeting of the Corporation the question of appointing a whole-time Health Officer was the theme of discussion, and the interest taken in it by the representatives of the Health Society gave it a peculiar interest. The *Englishman* newspaper, in behalf of the Society, had, in order to prepare the way, written two strong articles advocating the appointment of Dr. Simpson, and the *Statesman*, on grounds of special fitness, had voted for a native—Dr. K. D. Ghose. Both the candidates were eleves of the Aberdeen University, and both held excellent certificates of qualification, and, had the matter rested there, the choice would have lain between six on the one side and half a dozen on the other. But it did not. Dr. Simpson, a youngman on Rs. 250 month, of no experience worth naming, had never come to India, and knew nothing of the wants, wishes and the peculiar circumstances, climatic, physical, social, religious, and domestic, of India, while Dr. Ghose was born in India, and had the widest experience of the requirements of the people of the country. He had devoted his whole professional life to carrying out the principles of sanitation for the amelioration of the health of the people. His experience was incomparably greater. Under the circumstances there was no room for doubt as to who should have the preference. But there was another factor in the case. Dr. Simpson was white, and Dr. Ghose black, and the whiteness completely neutralized the superior claims of experience. The European Commissioners with scarce an exception, took the side of whiteness-minus-experience and voted solid; but the Indians were divided. Altogether there were present 24 Europeans and 40 Indians, and, making every allowance for a few weak-kneed selfish people, there was every chance of experience and general fitness getting the better of experienceless whiteness; but against the positive wording of the Bye-Laws of the Corporation the scheme was adopted of secret voting to save the *apka wastes* the well deserved filth that would have been cast on them had they voted openly, and nearly one-half of them deserted the interests of the town for the sake of private favor, and a few abstained from voting. To further weaken themselves the remaining Commissioners divided themselves into two camps, one for Dr. Ghose and another for Dr. Gupta; so with a total of 40 there were four separate groups, *viz.* (1,) the deserters, (2,) the neutral bats, (3,) the Ghosites, (4,) the Guptites, and they had not the ghost of a chance against the united phalanx of the Europeans. The result of the secret voting was that Dr. Simpson had 40 votes, Dr. Ghose 18 and Dr. Gupta 2. We do not at all mind the result. We can easily conceive that a young man, however learned, coming from the freezing town of Aberdeen to the burning heat of the torrid zone, will have all his ideas of health and comfort boulversed,—how he, while thinking of the comforts of a easy *warm* room, would be horrified at the idea of the Indians associating every thing *cool* with comfort, and delighting in the thought of a comfortable *cool* place; or like the first batch of the late Supreme Court Judges crying for stockings for the coolies, nay he may improve upon them and insist upon woollen socks and flannel next to skin for our labourers. We are prepared also for his acquiring his art by operating on the chins of living men instead of working on sheep's heads—by vivisection, as Sir George Campbell termed it in a remarkable minute in which he advocated legal training before appointing persons to the post of Deputy Magistrate. But the Indians, like eels, are, as Sydney Smith put it, used to being skinned, and

a few more or less make no difference. It is to be hoped that Dr. Simpson will prove an apt pupil, and soon get through his noviciate. If he will not, well, the people will have one more bad bargain, amidst what they already possess, that's all. Mr. Cotton, with his usual good sense and business habits, suggested that the appointment should be limited for two years on trial; but he could find no hearing. A gentleman of mighty gumption had the chapter and verse of the law on his lips to show that the Commissioners already had the power of removing an officer whenever thay liked; he only forgot that with that chapter and verse in the statute some former Municipal Commissioners had to get rid of incompetence by voting away five-and-thirty thousand rupees, as a bonus, because a judge of the High Court (Sir John Hobhouse) then ruled that the chapter and verse applied to *dismissal* for grave offence, and did not apply to mere change of official for improving a department. These are, however, matters which do not concern us now. We do not also wish to dwell on the slur cast upon the whole medical service of India, European and native, and including some of the brightest ornaments of the profession, by rejecting them in favor of an inexperienced youth Our Indian Commissioners would have done well had they, instead of spiriting him away, accepted Dr. Sanders, who was one of the candidates, and than whom they could never find a better and abler man. We are sure that even the mover of the resolution in favor of Dr. Simpson if we asked him to place his right hand on his left breast and conscientiously to declare that he knows more of the qualifications of Dr. Simpson than those of Dr. Sanders, would be forced to admit the truth and force of our position; but for all that he and his followers postponed him for—well—in sporting parlance, a dark horse. In the case of the mover it may be that he was overpowered by his devotion to the holy word Mesopotamia. We started by saying that those who denounced us for saying that the new Commissioners were a miscellaneous lot who would not work unitedly did us wrong, and the facts we have set forth above, showing that a batch of 40 of the miscellaneous lot divided themselves into four groups and got licked in detail by a body of 20 or 21 efficients, fully demonstrates the accuracy of our prediction.

THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

THE announcement made by Sir A. Colvin, in his first speech on the Income Tax Act, of the intention of Government to appoint a Finance Commission, has been followed by an actual appointment. The Commission comes under the name of a Committee for the purpose of examining expenditure, and its constituents are all but exclusively official. Mr. C. A. Elliott is to be the President, and Mr. Justice Cunningham, Dr. Hunter, Mr. Mahadeo G. Ranade, Mr. Westland, Col. Filgate, Mr. Bliss, and Mr. Hardie, of the Bank of Bengal, are to be the members. The Committee is for the present to assemble at Simla, but some of its members will hereafter visit the seats of the local Governments, each of which will be at liberty to recommend "one or at most two local members, who, if approved by Government, will sit with the General Members when they visit the locality, and correspond with them at other times." The Committee is to submit its report early in the ensuing cold weather. The theory of a commission implies a public enquiry, among other means by examination of witnesses. A committee, however, is not required to do any thing of the kind, and apparently there is no intention that it should do so. The use of the phrase "examining expenditure" in the nomenclature of the Committee precludes any such idea, and the locale of its operation (Simla) cannot admit of any facility for the examination of witnesses. The local visitation is apparently for the examination of books and conference with heads of Departments. The gentlemen named are thoroughly well versed in accounts, and possessed of high administrative experience. But they bring no outside light; they can see things only from the official standpoint; they have been moving during the whole course of their official lives in the same groove and cannot go out of it; and they are themselves heads of large departments which they cannot naturally like to see curtailed or revolutionised. Under the circumstances it would be unreasonable to expect from them any notable fresh departure or the initiation of any great original scheme which will effect material retrenchments without injuring the efficiency of Government. The field before the members of the Committee is vast; it includes expenditure in all departments, imperial and provincial, not excepting the army; but as the different branches of the administration are not represented in the Committee it is obvious that earnest work in regard to every department without exception is not really wanted. For instance, the Government resolution says, "although it is not contemplated that they should travel over the ground which the Military Commission examined, they will not, on that account, decline to consider whether great economy cannot be attained in connexion with several branches of the military administration," it is scarcely to be supposed that Colonel Filgate will take upon himself the task of reviewing the work of the Military Commission, the other members being nonprofessional. Practically the army is left entirely out of the purview of the Committee. The Navy, such as it is, is also left entirely out. The Revenue department is not represented by any special member, and the Judicial is to be taken care of by Mr. Justice Cunningham, who, however great a judicial authority, is, we believe, not very extensively conversant with the expenditure branch of our law courts. It is undeniable that the outside public cannot bring to bear upon the work of the Committee the same amount of personal experience of routine as the official members do, and it may be that the Government did not on that account, deem it expedient or necessary to appoint non-official persons on it; but it is not the routine experience, but the non-official outside comprehensive view of the subject that is most wanted, and the public cannot therefore look at the omission without disfavor. To take an extreme case: The Chief Justice of the High Court cannot possibly have the same knowledge of routine in a Munsiff's Court as a Mukhtear, but who would in organising a commission for enquiry into the working of a Munsiff's Court prefer a Muktear to a Chief Justice? And so in the present case the public would have preferred a less experienced non-official in whose independence and general knowledge, they have absolute faith, to onesided official opinion, though based on wide experience of routine. Outside opinion, however, is at a discount now at head quarters, and the government is apparently not disposed to take the public into confidence. The provision about local members has been adopted ostensibly to suit the convenience of the public, but it will be by most people looked upon as something akin to an insult. As we read the Government resolution, the local members will not be allowed to take any part in the framing of the report.

MR. WORDSWORTH ON SOCIAL AND POLITICAL REFORM.

THE BOMBAY papers have published a very remarkable letter from Mr. Wordsworth, Principal, Elphinistone College, to Mr. B. M. Malabari, on the subject of Indian social reform. We regret we cannot spare space to reproduce the whole of it in our paper, but we invite the attention of our readers to it. Mr. Wordsworth is truly a man of "light and leading." A profound scholar, a careful observer, and acute logician, thoroughly independent of all idolas and hobbies, he brings to the discussion a grasp of mind and wealth of argument which few can command. He is unsparing in his hits, and his adversary feels them so hard that he at once retires from the arena. "I beg to remind him" (Mr. Wordsworth) says Mr. Malabari, "that as a matter of fact I gave up all prominent connection with the movement as far back as in August last. I had never presumed, even during the heat of the controversy, to do more than interpret the teachings of the most enlightened Hindu thinkers. And that modest role, too, I must abandon for the present, though not, I trust, in the spirit of a deserter." If the good men will abide by his resolve there will be one cause less of irritation in this vale of tears.

Mr. Wordsworth takes his stand on the broad principle that intellectual emancipation and political reform are attainable without a previous reform in religion, in morals, and in family life, and that the one should not be postponed in favor of the other. This is exactly what Mr. Malabari and his followers have hitherto denied, and hence the misunderstanding between them and the public at large. Adverting to early marriage Mr. Wordsworth says:

"In a pamphlet by Mr. Raghonath Row, which I have been re-reading lately, there is a passage which portrays in sombre colours the hard lot of these innocent victims, and analyses the theological or metaphysical assumptions on which it is grounded. I have no more reason for questioning the substantial truth of Mr. Raghonath Row's representations than I have for questioning the truth of Manzoni's moving picture in the *Betrothed* of the fate of Italian noble maidens whom aristocratic pride condemned to a cloistered life before they were old enough to make a choice. But I must frankly say that, perverse and cruel as such practices are, I do not believe that their moral and social consequences have been, or are, so disastrous as eager reformers would wish us to believe. I do not believe that Italian Nuns, whose vocation was determined by their parents' choice, were necessarily either miserable or vicious, or that the same can be said of the great majority of Hindu widows. Human nature is marvellously plastic, and a state of life, which many women deliberately adopt, and which extrinsic circumstances impose on a multitude of others in all civilized lands, cannot be without compensating consolations. In those cases where it is sweetened by domestic affections, sustained by religious devotion, or fortified by intellectual passion, I have no doubt, that the lives of those who, from choice or necessity, adopt it, are neither unprofitable nor unhappy. I share, of course, your own judgment of that masculine egotism which has imposed on one-half of the human race in India a law of sacrifice from which the other half is relieved. But the

feminine world of India is, I suppose, hardly conscious of this inequality, and finds a consolation in self-sacrifice which we can hardly estimate. In India, where for ages the thoughts and habits of men have been controlled and dominated by religious ideas it is easy to understand how the sacramental or mystical conception of marriage as a binding tie for time and eternity, and the inferences which have been drawn from that conception, should have taken such deep root and possess such enduring vitality. In the primitive Christian society in which this temporal life was also darkened by the overpowering vision of the hereafter, the sacramental conception of marriage was among its earliest developments, and second marriages, as you know, were tolerated,and barely tolerated, as concessions to human weakness. On this subject even St. Paul, in whom practical judgment went hand in hand with mysticism, uses language which strikes harshly on modern ears. If European society had ever been as completely moulded by theological beliefs and priestly rules as Hindu society has been, I am persuaded that re-marriage, or at least the re-marriage of women, would have also been prohibited in Europe."

Continuing in this vein Mr. Wordsworth gives an unkind cut to the reformers when he remarks:

"Many Hindus who are not indifferent to social reform, have assured me that direct attacks, by outsiders, on their customs or beliefs, commonly do more harm than good. If they contain, as they usually do, exaggerations, they excite indignation, and indignation blinds men to the real magnitude of evils, which in their cooler moments they admit. But beyond this, I am certain that no rhetoric, however pathetic or eloquent, will produce the smallest effect on the solid structure of Hindu habit, and that reason, whether starting from facts or first principles, can only slightly, and for the most part indirectly, affect it. Hindu Belief and Usage are no more the products of conscious reflection than Christian Theology, or our own English religious habits, and are as invulnerable as these are to criticism or irony. Religion and Habit were not created and cannot be destroyed by logic."

His remarks regarding political reform is equally cutting, and we cannot resist the temptation of citing them here:

"I dissent also, as you know, from the view which you or some of your friends countenance, that political progress is impossible till Hindu society has been reformed. Those who profess this opinion cannot have much zeal for political progress, and perhaps in their hearts side with those who think that autocracy is the only form of Government suited to India. Against this doctrine I have nothing to say, except that its advocates are, as we say in England, a day too late for the fair. England might have shaped her relations and dealings with India wholly on that principle, but she has not done so, and now it is too late to retrace her steps. It would in any case, have been a difficult thing to do, so long as her institutions, and, what is more important than institutions, the spirit of her people, remain what they are. But my present point is the influence of political activity on social reform, which is a large topic, and one which here I can do no more than glance at. The literary champions of bureaucratic immobility or reaction who, I suspect, would gladly strangle the Free Press, the Municipal Liberties, and University Education of India, if the English people would give them a free hand, are always taunting the political leaders of the people with their indifference to social reform, and counselling them to devote their obnoxious energies to this object. One should learn indeed from one's enemies, but not always, or very often, follow their advice; and I think that I should have little difficulty in discovering reasons, if it was my business to do so, why this particular advice should be rejected."

Apropos of University Education we learn that Sir Rivers Thompson has issued, or is about to issue, orders for the abolition of some of our Colleges.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS the Duke of Connaught is expected to return to India in July next. His Highness is to have the command of the Rawalpindi Division.

HIS HONOR the Lieutenant-Governor and suite left for Dacca on Saturday last. His Honor reaches Mymensing on 15th and Dacca on the 16th instant. His Honor is expected back to town on the 19th instant.

WE ARE very glad to hear that Kumar Indra Chundra Sing, of Paikparah, intends establishing a permanent scholarship in connection with the Indian Institute.

WE HAVE received from the Editor of the *Bengal Times*, a letter demanding an apology for certain remarks published in our issue of the 25th ultimo. It has come too late for insertion in this number of our paper. We reserve it and our explanation about it for our next issue.

WE ARE glad to see that the Hon'ble Rao Saheb Viswanath Narayan Mandlik has been re-appointed by His Excellency the Viceroy to be an additional member of His Excellency's Council for the purposes of making Laws and Regulations. The able and independent manner in which Mr. Mandlik has always tried to discharge his onerous duties in the Council has earned for him the esteem and regard of his countrymen.

IT IS reported that Sir Richard Garth has taken his passage to England by a steamer leaving Calcutta on the 24th proximo. We have not heard what arrangements have been made to fill up the officiating appointment pending the arrival of a pucca Chief. A rumour is current that Mr. Justice Cunningham is to be appointed to the officiating post. This will be in supercession of the higher claims of Mr. Justice Romesh Chunder Mitra. We would fain believe that the rumour has been set on foot by those who wish to see the Indians degraded; but it is gaining ground.

IT IS going the round of the papers that Lord Kimberley has been appointed the Secretary of State for India to meet the wishes of hisExcellency the Viceroy who would not care to serve under the present Ministry with any body else at the India Office. A further gup is that in case of his Excellency's resigning or being recalled Lord Granville will have the Indian Viceroyalty. The gups will of course be taken at their worth.

THE DISTRIBUTION of prizes to the deserving students of the Bowbazar Aided Anglo-Vernacular School came off on Wednesday last. Mr. Satyandra Nath Tagore C. S. gave away the prizes, and, in a telling speech enlarged upon the usefulness of the school and the necessity of its having a building of its own. The rich people of the locality ought to see their way of finding a 'local habitation' for an institution to which they may justly point with pride and satisfaction, as their own. The school has been in existence for 23 years.

WE ARE shortly promised another frontier delimitation commission, but of a more harmless character than the historic one. The Sind Administration and the Beluchistan Agency have, it would appear, a little difficulty about the settlement of twenty miles of boundary running through the fertile country near Sahadadpore, and a commission with Colonel Plowden,C. I. E., Deputy Commissioner of Deragzi Khan, at its head has proceeded to settle the question in conjunction with Captain Temple, Political Agent at Khelat. The work is expected to be finished soon. A third delimitation commission is also on the tapis. The Government is to give up Bhamo and a large tract of country along with it, to satisfy the claims of China to the Suzerainty of Burma. Surveyors have already been ordered to proceed to Bhamo.

THE ANNUAL flower, fruit and vegetable show of the Agri-horticultural Society at Alipore on Wednesday last was a successful one. Advantage was taken of the *Sreepanchami Bijaya* holiday and there was a large attendance, including His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor. For the best collection of plants and flowers Babu Jadub Chunder Biswas was awarded the first prize, the Grant Silver Medal, and Roy Poorno Chunder Chatterjee was awarded a special prize for two boxes of cut roses. The Gardens of the Maharaja of Kuch Behar, the Belvedere Gardens, the Eden Gardens, and the Barrackpore Park came in for various prizes.

THE greatest complaint against the Bengal Tenancy Bill during the last stage of its progress was that it was being pressed forward with indecent haste, and the Government was loud in denouncing the charge as infamously untrue. No less a personage than the Viceroy himself came forward to say that there was no foundation whatever in the assertion that it was hurried through the Council to enable the members to proceed early to Simla; that he was ready to remain at Calcutta for the best part of the summer if his stay could in any way improve the Bill; but that as a matter of fact it had been most carefully considered in all its bearings for a long time, and nothing further could be done to it. It turned out, however, that, when it was to be brought into operation legal difficulties arose, and a Bill had to be hurried through Council in October last to effect tinkering No. 1, and in three months from that date a second tinkering became necessary, and a Bill was introduced at the last meeting of the Council to do the needful. The error to be corrected has been attributed to a "mistake" or "oversight." We presume such mistakes or oversights were not due to hurry, but to an innate disposition of things Indian to be associated with them. We shall not at all be surprised if this cope of tinkering will in time prove a plentiful one.

THE GOVERNMENT of India has published an important resolution sanctioning the establishment of six scholarships of £200 each per annum, tenable for three years in England, by persons who are natives of India, within the meaning of Section 6, 33 Vic. Cap. 3. The scholarships will be placed at the disposal of the Universities of Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, and the Punjab in rotation, one scholarship being given to each of the first two Universities during the present year (1886) and one scholarship to each of the last two during the next year (1887). No candidate should be more than 21 years. Each scholar will be entitled to receive a sum of £100 for passage money, and a similar sum will be payable before his actual return to India. It is intended to reserve to the scholars the power of selecting, once for all, the course of study to be followed by them in England. It will be open to each University to consider whether a special examination should be held for the election of the scholars, or whether the election should be made on the results of its ordinary examinations. The scheme originated with Professor Monier Williams, who has always taken a deep interest in all measures designed to promote the educational progress of the people of India.

NEW light dawns upon us as we read the proceedings of the last annual meeting of theDefence Association. The retiring president, Mr. Keswick, who goes away from the country for good—who was chiefly instrumental in making the Association as offensive as any association of men could be,—was at some pains to clear up his past conduct and tried to make out that it has been no 'offence' association, but a purely 'defence' one. We shall learn to think all the better of the exuncrowned king for his first and—unfortunately the last—attempt to conciliate his injured fellow subjects,—but we shall always find it difficult to believe that the Association which he founded and fathered, was not an 'aggressive' one. Mr. Keswick gratuitously thinks that his 'native friends' are beginning to realize the fact that he and his friends are no way antagonistic to them. We are ready to admit, and none readier, that the interests of the community he represents, are often the interests of our community; but what good service has been done to us by its action is more than we can understand. There is no denying that it is of much importance to the country that the Europeans and natives should work harmoniously together, but nothing could be more remote from accomplishing this object than the objectionable *modus operandi* of the Association, whose 'defensive' character Mr. Keswick sought to defend.

Mr. Broughton, the new chairman, in his attempt to defend Mr. Keswick, appears in a still more startling light. Mr. Keswick's own modesty would not, we believe permit to claim "calm judgment" and "moderation" in his dealings in the Association which Mr. Broughton now claims for him for the first time. Mr. Keswick's letter of apology published three days after the notorious March meeting stands against his claim to moderation of language in his speech. Mr. Keswick always expressed his opinion "in clear language" and with unhesitating ourage enough, but we never before heard that "he headed no factious agitation, and expressed no ill-will towards his fellow subjects." We had yet to learn that the language of the Town-Hall speakers in the notorious Ilbert Bill meeting of the Anglo-Indians were temperate words, expressing the opinions of the community with "boldness, accuracy and precision, showing a generous feeling to all classes of the community." If Mr. Broughton thinks fit to rake up old embers like this, and if he expresses the opinions of his community in doing so in these words, it is not likely to enhance our good opinion about the community. We, however, confidently hope with him that the troubled times have passed away and will not return. And if even they unfortunately do, we shall be glad to see the spirit of moderation now claimed, prevail.

WE ARE in receipt of the Annual Report of the Rawalpindi Students' Association for 1884-85. It gives a good account of the Association. Its objects are to improve the students morally and socially, to extend, as far as possible, the idea of brotherly feeling among them, and to promote abstinence from intoxicating liquors; and if the students will sedulously strive to attain them they will deserve every commendation. We wish them every success.

THE good people of Benares had memorialised Sir Alfred Lyall, for the release of Sreemuty Rai Kissori Debi, who our readers will remember was sentenced to imprisonment sometime ago on the charge of forgery. But their prayer has been rejected and Sir Alfred has declined to interfere with the sentence of the court.

THE learned judges of the Bombay High Court have recently decided in a meeting that the maximum limit of seven year's imprisonment prescribed by the Penal Code, for the offence of cutting a woman's nose, is ridiculously insufficient. They hold that the offence is growing so awfully common in Bombay, particularly among the lower classes, along with the innocent prank of burning the face and limbs with a strong acid, that some drastic measures are urgently required for rooting out the evil. Representations will probably be made to the legislature to have the law altered so as to meet the requirements of the case. We fancy they want hanging. With regard to substituted service of summonses prescribed in the Civil Procedure Code, Sir David Wedderburn has decided that the mere posting of a summons on a man's house during his absence, cannot be considered good service and that he cannot be punished for disobedience. Sir Davids' decision, is we should say, very correct with regard to a large majority of cases in the distant mofusil in this part of the country, as well as Bombay, and the abuse of the substituted service system often leads to oppression and failure of justice. It would be an advantage if some change could be introduced in the land in this direction. Unscruplous litigants and currupt service peons may have it all to themselves to make out a good service, under the law as it stands, if only they are ready with an affidavit that under ordinary circumstances would count for nothing. Bombay judicial learning is not held in very high repute, particularly if judges of the calibre of Mr. Justice Phiney, who refused to "import into Indian legal practice the English order for restitution of conjugal rights in cases of unconsummated marriages, on the ground that where there was no voluntary cession no restitution could arise"—were to be taken as a type. Sir David, however, is not to be classed under the same category, and his suggestions are fraught with strong common sense, and should meet with proper consideration.

WE regret to learn that Mr. Bernards' failing health will oblige him shortly to go on leave. At the present critical juncture, Mr. Bernard's strong common sense and liberal statesmanship are urgently required for the stability of order and peace, and Burma can ill spare him now. Mr. Bernard's place in Burma will probably be temporarily filled by Mr. Peacock, of the Bengal Secretariat.

A CONTEMPORARY is somewhat anxious about the presence of a large number of Nepal refugees who, although pretty well off now, soon expect to be reduced to indigency, as they have to live on capital, that is to say any sums that they were able to scrape together when getting away from the scene of the late revolution. These men are mostly near relatives of the late Jung Bahadoor who was a staunch and devoted friend of the British Government and seem to think that they have a sort of claim on the Government, but of what precise nature it is difficult to understand. It is admitted that armed intervention to have them reinstated in their position, would be out of the question particularly as the hands of the Government are pretty full on that score just now. It is however felt that the Government should intervene just in a friendly way, but in a strong fashion so that there may be no possible mistake about it and procure them pensions or annuities from people who have done them wrong. We have not the slightest objection in the interest of suffering or would-be suffering humanity to do friendly services of this sort, but too particular care cannot be urged on to avoid unpleasant consequences. We suppose that failing pensions from their own country the refugees and their friends would not have particular objections in accepting Indian pensions which may make their exile a trifle more comfortable. It is curious to notice that public opinion has veered round and the action of Bhir Sumsheer Sing and his party is contemplated with suspicions and misgivings. The accounts of the refugees themselves, of course, have somewhat modified public opinion. The murder of their old uncle Rundip Sing by the educated nephews, was not after all so noble and patriotic a deed as some admirers of Bhir Sumsher tried to make out first.

TELEGRAMS.

PARLIAMENT stands adjourned till the, 18th, instant. The following additional appointments have been made in the new administration: Mr E. Heneage, member for Grimsby, is appointed Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. Sir U. Kay Shuttleworth, member for Clitheroe, is appointed Under-Secretary for India. The Right Hon. G. Osborn Morgan, member for East Denbighshire, is appointed Under-Secretary for the Colonies. Mr. Broadhurst, member for the Bordesley, is appointed Under-Secretary for the Home Department. Mr. Herbert Gladstone, member for West Leeds, is appointed Financial Secretary at the War Office. The Right Hon. John Naish is appointed the Lord High Chancellor of Ireland. He will probably be appointed Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, while Lord Rosebery will be Secretary of State for the Colonies, and Lord Granville Lord Privy Seal. Sir Farrer Herschell, the new Lord High Chancellor, has been raised to the Peerage under the title of Baron Herschell. Baron Sandhurst has been appointed Under-Secretary of State for War. Mr. Jesse Collings has been appointed Secretary to the Local Government Board.

THE squadron proceeding with the Viceregal party passed Minhla safe on the afternoon of the 9th instant. A survey of the newly acquired territories will soon be undertaken and strong survey parties are for that purpose being organised at Banglaore under the Superintendence of Major McCullagh, Superintendent of the Trigonometrical Survey of India in Maisur. On the 1st instant there was some severe fighting between the rebel Chiefs of Kendat and Colonel Johnston's forces in which the Colonel was badly wounded. The apprehensions on the score of the Meingoon Prince having escaped from Pondichery with the full knowledge and consent of the French authorities have been fortunately set at rest. The Prince's probable scene of action was Sigoon, where, it is supposed, he determined to create fresh troubles with the aid of the Shan Chiefs. But the Prince evidently had changed his mind and as suddenly reappeared at Pondichery as he had left it. It appears that, when the *Tibre* had arrived at Colombo, the Prince asked Captain Trocme to send him in the ship's boat to the French mail steamer going to China then in harbour. The Captain declined to do this, and told the Meingoon Prince that he could use the ordinary port boat. This, however, the Prince was afraid to do, as he might be detained by the British. He, therefore, returned to Pondichery.

AN enormous mass meeting of the unemployed was held in Trafalgar Square, London on the evening of the 8th instant at which resolutions were adopted, appealing to the Govenment and Parliament to make efforts to relieve the existing distress among thr working classes. Many Socialist deputies were present, who made most passionate speeches, and so worked upon their hearers that a scene of the greatest excitement followed. The mob from Trafalgar Square proceeded along Pall Mall, Piccadilly, and Oxford Street, which thoroughfares they paraded up and down, and took entire possession of creating the wildest alarm. The windows of the principal Club houses were smashed, shops were pillaged, and carriages and passers by stopped and robbed. The police were not strong enough to cope with the rioters, and heavy reinforcements were sent for, which, on arrival, succeeded in restoring order. Numerous arrests of ringleaders were made. The damage done all along the route taken by the rioters proves to have been immense. The rioters were led by Socialists. Crowds of roughs again assembled in Trafalgar Square on the 9th, but they were easily dispersed by the police. The jewellers in the principal West End streets, fearing another riot, closed their shops. On the 10th, again, the city was thrown into a state of alarm and excitement in consequence of an unfounded rumour which was current that large cowds were marching from Deptford, along the Old Kent Road, towards the City and West End, and by evening a complete panic prevailed throughout the metropolis, which was increased by a dense fog setting in. Shops and houses were barricaded, and extraordinary precautionary measures were taken by the authorities to put down any intended disturbance of the peace. Large crowds assembled in various parts, but they were dispersed promptly and without difficulty by the police. As night advanced everything became quiet again. The panic has subsided, but the precutionary measures taken by the authorities remain unrelaxed. Mr. Childrens, Secretary of State for the Home Department, proposes to appoint a Committee to enquire into the origin of the outbreak and how far the police failed in thier duties in connection herewith. A Relief Fund has been opened at the Mansion House, in aid of those who have suffered by the riots, and the subscription list already amounts to £20,000. There has also been rioting at Leicester since Thursday evening. The hosiers on strike paraded the streets, and destroyed the machinery of the factories, and smashed the the windows of their employers' houses. The police being unable to cope with the rioters, the neighbouring towns sent strong bodies of police to their aid. Thus reinforced, they succeeded in dispersing the mob, and made several arrests.

THEEBAW'S Ambassador to Europe, who is a passenger to Calcutta by the *Tibre*, landed at Madras with his secretary. He endeavoured to obtain an interview with Theebaw, but the authorities refused to allow him to see his late master.

THE Great Powers are taking steps to obtain the assent of Russia to the agreement concluded between Turkey and Bulgaria. Russia objects to the personal prominence given to Prince Alexander, and also to the military alliance between Turkey and Bulgaria. Lord Rosebery, as Foreign Minister, will continue the policy adopted by Lord Salisbury in respect to the Balkan States and Greece. The *Times* publishes a telegram, stating that King Milan, of Servia, has resolved to conclude peace with Prince Alexander. The men of the Bulgarian and Roumelian Reserves, who taken fulough, have been recalled. We do not know what to conclude from this fresh move. No fresh troubles we hope.

JUDGEMENT HAS been delivered in the Divorce Court, acquitting Sir Charels Dilke in the suit of Daniel Crawford *versus* Crawford and Dilke. Every one will be glad that Sir Charles has been honorably acquitted. We may now expect him in the new Administration as Foreign Secretary, in all probability.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS UNEQALLED EEFICACY IN CONSUMPTION.—Dr Sinclair Coghill, Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest, Ventnor writes:—"For many years I have in private practice, exclusively prescribed the Cod Liver Oil of Dr. de Jongh, for a large and intimate experience of its superiority as a remedial agent in appropriate cases to

other Cod Liver Oils ignorantly lauded on account of their comparative tastelessness and lightness of colour. More recently I have had, in the Royal National Hospital for consumption here, an opportunity of instituting a more extensive and systematic comparision, and I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Diseases, Dr de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. It was especially noted, in a large number of cases in which the patients protested they had never been able to retain or digest other Cod Liver Oil, that Dr. de Jongh's Oil was not only tolerated, but taken readily, and with marked benefit, Dr. de Jongh's Oil is now the only Cod Liver Oil used in the Royal National Hospital for consumption and Diseases of the chest." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, by all chemists, druggists and store-keepers. Sole consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following books and periodicals:

1. Astanga Hredaya.
2. Susru a-Samhita, Part I and II,
3. Proceedings of the Asiatic Society of Bengal.
4. Report of the Jails of the Punjab for the year 1884.
5. Report on the Revenue Administration of the Punjab and its Dependencies for 1884-85.

Government Notifications.

Calcutta Gazette, *10th February*, 1886.

GENERAL.—Lieutenant P. St. G. Filgate, of the Northern Bengal Volunteer Rifle Corps, is allowed leave of absence for six months, with effect from such date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr. A. E. Staley, Officiating Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 24-Perunnahs, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act X of 1870 in that district.

Mr. A. Ahmad, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Behar Patna, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act X of 1870 in that district.

Baboo Dwarka Nath Roy, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Medaripore, Furreedpore is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act X of 1870 in that district.

Mr. H. G. Cooke, Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector is posted to the Sadder station of the district of Purneah.

Mr. H. G. Cooke, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Purneah, is appointed to act as Magistrate and Collector of that district, during the absence, on furlough, of Mr. A. Weeks, or until further orders,

Baboo Dino Nath Chuckerbutty, Temporary Sub-Deputy Collector is allowed leave for two months, under section 128, chapter X of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of the leave granted to him under the order of the 1st October 1885

Mr. J. Crawfurd, District and Sessions Judge, Nuddea, is allowed leave for two months, under the notice to rule 2, section 73, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of the leave granted to him under the order of the 12th ultimo.

Baboo Bhubendra Nath Roy, Sub-Deputy Collector, Monghyr, was employed at Maldah from the afternoon of the 5th November to the afternoon of the 16th December 1885.

Mr. Arthur John Ormsby Williams is appointed to be a Lieutenant in the Northern Bengal Volunteer Rifle Corps, *vice* Lieutenant H. M. King, resigned.

Baboo Sriram Moitra, Officiating Sub-Deputy Collector, Rungpore, is allowed furlough for one year, under section 132, chapter X of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. T. F. Bignold, District and Sessions Judge of Beerbhoom, is allowed leave for two months under section 61, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from such date as he may be relieved.

Mr. F. W. Badcock, Officiating District and Sessions Judge of Furreedpore, is appointed to act as District and Sessions Judge of Beerbhoom, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. T. F. Bignold, or until further orders.

Baboo Shib Chunder Nag, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Maldah, is allowed leave for fifteen days, under section 72, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 1st March 1886, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Baboo Poorno Chunder Chowdry, Temporary Sub Deputy Collector, Jehanabad, Hooghly, is posted to Tajpore, in the district of Durbhunga, *vice* Syud Kutubuddin, resigned.

Baboo Chandi Das Ghose, Temporary Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Jessore, is allowed leave for three months, under section 128, rule 1, chapter IX of the Civil Leave Code, and three months under section 16, chapter II of the same Code, with effect from the 14th January 1886.

Baboo Kedar Nath Biswas, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Pooree, on leave, is posted to the Sudder station of the district of Jessore, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Chandi Dass Ghose, or until further orders.

Baboo Rakhal Das Haldar, Manager of the Chota Nagpore Estate, is allowed leave for fifteen days, under sections 72 and 74, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from such date as he may avail himself of it.

Baboo Manick Lal Pal, Temporary Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on leave, is posted to the Sudder station of the district of Purneah.

Baboo Mohendro Nath Bhuttacharjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Nattore, Rajshahye, is allowed leave for three months, under section 72, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved.

Advertisements.

CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA,
Water Works Department.

Owing to the erection of the 3rd New Pump at Wellington Square the pressure in the South and part of the North Division of the Town will be reduced by about 10 feet from Monday the 15th instant till Wednesday the 24th instant.

328 ROBERT TURNBULL,
Secretary to the Corporation.

CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA.

1. Sealed Tenders, accompanied by Rs 500 as earnest money, will be received up to noon of the 15th February next, for the supply of the undermentioned articles:—

(*a*) 500 Sissoowood Naves, 11 inches diameter and 12 inches long, the ends cut square to the axis.

(*b*) 4,000 Sissoowood Felloes cut to an outside radius of 2 feet 2⅜ inches and inside radius of 1 foot 10/5/8 inches, and to be 2 feet long by 3¾ inches by 3 inches.

2. The above materials are to be of the best qualities, free from defects, and to be supplied free of all contingent charges at Entally Storeyard as under:—

One-fourth on or before the 31st March, 1886, and the remainder in equal monthly instalments up to 31st January 1887.

2. The successful tenderer must sign a deed of contract within a month after the acceptance of his tender, and must leave Rs. 500 in deposit as security for due fulfilment of contract.

4. The Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

UDOY NARAIN SINGH,
Superindendent of Stores.

Calcutta Municipality, 329
11th January 1886.

TO RAJHAS, ZEMINDARS, &C.

A gentleman of respectability, considerable, education, is desirous of entering into the service of a Raja or Zamindar, as a General Assistant, Zemindary Manager, Private Secretary, or Tutor. Is honest and trustworthy and willing to make himself generally useful, open to a reasonable offer. Address.—"M C L" Park Street Post-Office, Calcutta. 330

NOTICE.

Any native of India possessing the qualifications of a surveyor, leveller, and overseer, seeking employment, should apply, stating terms, with copies of testimonials to the District Engineer, Monghyr.

Dated Monghyr,
The 11th February 1886. 331

বঙ্গবাসী পুস্তকালয়, ৩৪।১ কলুটোলা।

রায় গুণাকর ভারতচন্দ্র প্রণীত।

(অন্নদামঙ্গল, বিদ্যাসুন্দর, চোরপঞ্চাশৎ, মানসিংহ, রসমঞ্জরী, চণ্ডীনাটক, নাগাষ্টকং, বসন্তবর্ণনা, বর্ষাবর্ণনা, বাসনাবর্ণনা, ভেড়ে ধেড়ের গল্প, রাধাকৃষ্ণের উত্তর প্রত্যুত্তর, করভ্রফ্থ বর্ণন, পায় পায় পায়, পায় পায় পায় না, হিন্দী কবিতা, সংস্কৃত বাঙ্গালা পারস্য এবং হিন্দীমিশ্রিত কবিতা, সত্যপীরের কথা,)

ইত্যাদি নানা কাব্য, খণ্ডকাব্য, গীতিকাব্য বঙ্গবাসী-ছাপাখানায় ছাপা হইতেছে। শীঘ্রই প্রকাশিত হইবে। ভারত-বিরচিত এই সুবৃহৎ গ্রন্থাবলী প্রায় বারশত পৃষ্ঠায় পূর্ণ। অতি উজ্জ্বল, পুরু, সুচিকণ কাগজ। ছাপা অতি পরিষ্কার। এরূপ মনোহর সর্ব্বাঙ্গসুন্দর বাঙ্গালা গ্রন্থ পূর্ব্বে কখন প্রকাশিত হয় নাই। কঠিন শব্দের অর্থ, কঠিন ভাবের ব্যাখ্যা, অতি সহজ ভাষায় ব্যাখ্যাত হইয়াছে।

বঙ্গবাসী-সম্পাদকের তত্ত্বাবধানে, ইন্দ্রনাথ বন্দ্যোপাধ্যায়ের উৎসাহে, উদ্ভ্রান্তপ্রেম-প্রণেতা উমীল শ্রীযুক্ত চন্দ্রশেখর মুখোপাধ্যায়ের বিশেষ যত্ন এবং পরিশ্রমে এ গ্রন্থ প্রকাশিত হইতেছে।

কি কি ছবি থাকিবে।

তাহার মোটামুটী একটী তালিকা, ১, সিদ্ধিদাতা গণেশমূর্ত্তি। ২, মহাদেব মূর্ত্তি। ৩, উগ্রচণ্ডা কৌষিকী মূর্ত্তি। ৪, সরস্বতী। ৫, মহারাজ কৃষ্ণচন্দ্রের রাজসভা। ৬, গঙ্গামূর্ত্তি। ৭, ময়ূর-বাহন কার্ত্তিক। ৮, মহামুনি ব্যাস। ৯, জগন্নাথ দেবের রথযাত্রা। ১০, অন্নপূর্ণার অন্নদান। ১১, একাধারে হরিহর মূর্ত্তি। ১২, শিবের বিবাহ। ১৩, ভগবতীর ব্যাসকে ছলনা। (দশমহাবিদ্যা।) ১৪, কালী। ১৫, তারা। ১৬, রাজরাজেশ্বরী। ১৭, ভুবনেশ্বরী। ১৮, ভৈরবী। ১৯, ছিন্নমস্তা। ২০, ধূমাবতী। ২১, বগলা মূর্ত্তি। ২২, মাতঙ্গী। ২৩, কমলা। ২৪, ভুবমোহিনী বিদ্যার মূর্ত্তি। ২৫, বর্দ্ধমান মহারাজের রাজসভা। ২৬, সুন্দরের সহিত মালিনীর সাক্ষাৎ। ২৭, বিদ্যাসুন্দরের প্রথম দর্শন। ২৮, বিদ্যার নিকট হইতে সুন্দরের বিদায়। ২৯, সুন্দরের সন্ন্যাসীবেশে রাজদর্শন। ৩০, চোর ধরা। ৩১, মশানে সুন্দর কর্ত্তৃক কালীস্তুতি। ৩২, চারি জাতীয় পুরুষ। ৩৩, চারি জাতীয় স্ত্রী। ৩৪, মানসিংহের সহিত প্রতাপাদিত্যের যুদ্ধ।—প্রভৃতি ৫০ খানি ছবিতে এ গ্রন্থ পূর্ণ হইয়াছে। স্থানাভাববশত সকল গুলির নাম করিলাম না। এই নূতন ধরণের নূতন চিত্র দেখিলে পাঠকের মন মোহিত হইবে।

বিশেষত দশমহাবিদ্যার দশটী সুবৃহৎ ছবি অতি উৎকৃষ্ট হইয়াছে। এরূপ ছবি বাঙ্গালায় এপর্য্যন্ত হয় নাই বলিলেও অত্যুক্তি হয় না। পুস্তকের সহিত ছবি দিতে গেলে, সাধারণত রং দেওয়া চলে না; কিন্তু আমরা উপযুক্ত লোক আনাইয়া, বহু ব্যয়ে মুদ্রিত ছবিতে যথা উপযুক্ত রং দিতেছি। রং দেওয়ার জন্য মূল্যও বৃদ্ধি করিতে হইয়াছে। কিন্তু জনসাধারণের জন্য স্বল্প মূল্যেও রং বিহীন ছবিও রাখিলাম।

দশমহাবিদ্যা কি এ সকল চিত্রের নিগূঢ় অর্থ কি, ঐ সমস্ত মূর্ত্তিধারণের কারণ কি, তাহা আজও অনেকে অবগত নহেন। সংস্কৃতে দশমহাবিদ্যার আসল ধ্যান এবং তাহার সরল প্রকৃত বাঙ্গালা ব্যাখ্যাও প্রদত্ত হইবে।

মূল্য নির্দ্ধারণ।

জনসাধারণের সুবিধার নিমিত্ত আপাতত দুই মাসের জন; এই গ্রন্থেরই মূল্য, যতদূর সম্ভব কম করিলাম। অন্নদামঙ্গল, বিদ্যাসুন্দর, চোরপঞ্চাশৎ, মানসিংহ, রসমঞ্জরী-চণ্ডীনাটক প্রভৃতি নানা পদ্যযুক্ত সমগ্র গ্রন্থের (৫০টী ছবি এবং ভারতচন্দ্রের জীবনচরিত সম্বলিত) এক্ষণে

সুলভ মূল্য ২৲ দুই টাকা,

১লা বৈশাখের পর পুরা মূল্য ৪৲ টাকা।

যাঁহারা এই সমগ্র গ্রন্থ, রং দেওয়া ছবির সহিত লইবেন, তাঁহাদের পক্ষে সুলভ মূল্য ৩৲ তিন টাকা। ইহা ব্যতীত মফস্বলের গ্রাহকগণকে ডাকে পুস্তক পাঠাইবার জন্য রেজষ্টরী খরচ দুই আনা করিয়া পাঠাইতে হইবে। ডাকমাসুল লাগে না। যদি কেহ রেজষ্টরি খরচ না পাঠান, তবে ডাকে পুস্তক খোয়া গেলে আমরা দায়ী হইব না। যাঁহারা কেবল মাত্র রং করা দশমহাবিদ্যা এবং সংস্কৃত ধ্যান ও বাঙ্গালা ব্যাখ্যা লইবেন, তাঁহাদের পক্ষে মূল্য ১৲ এক টাকা। ঐরূপ রং বিহীন দশমহাবিদ্যা লইলে মূল্য পাঁচ আনা মাত্র।

বিশেষ নিয়ম।

সাধারণের সুবিধার নিমিত্ত, এই নিয়ম ধার্য্য হইল;—যদি কোন ব্যক্তি, চারিজন গ্রাহকের সমস্ত টাকা এককালে পাঠান, তাহা হইলে তিনি একখানি সচিত্র সমগ্র গ্রন্থ উপহার পাইবেন। যদি কেহ সাত জন গ্রাহক সংগ্রহ করিয়া, এককালে টাকা পাঠান, তাহা হইলে তিনি সচিত্র দুইখানি গ্রন্থ উপহার পাইবেন।

মূল্য পাঠাইবার নিয়ম।

গ্রাহকগণের নিকট নিবেদন, তাঁহারা যেন শীঘ্র টাকা পাঠাইয়া গ্রাহক-শ্রেণীভুক্ত হয়েন। গ্রাহক সংখ্যা পূর্ণ হইলে, যত দিন না দ্বিতীয়বার এ গ্রন্থ মুদ্রিত হয়, তত দিন অতিরিক্ত গ্রাহকগণ এই গ্রন্থ পাইবেন না। টাকা না পাঠাইলে, কাহাকেও গ্রাহক শ্রেণীভুক্ত করা হয় না। সকলে টাকা মনিঅর্ডার করিয়, কুপনে নাম ধাম জেলা স্পষ্ট করিয়া লিখিয়া, টাকা পাঠাইবেন। এই মনিঅর্ডারের সঙ্গে একখানি স্বতন্ত্র পত্রও লিখিবেন,—তাহাতেও নাম, ঠিকানা প্রভৃতি অতি স্পষ্টাক্ষরে লিখিবেন। ফাল্গুন মাসের মধ্যেই গ্রাহকগণের নিকট রেজেষ্টরি ডাকে পুস্তক পাঠান হইবে।

বঙ্গবাসী কার্য্যালয়, কলিকাতা। শ্রীযোগেন্দ্রনাথ রায়
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326

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[EDITED BY ROBERT KNIGHT.]

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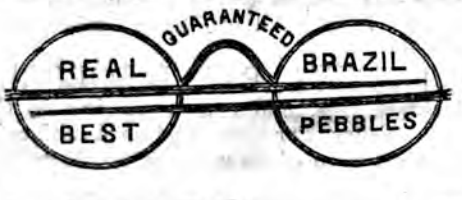

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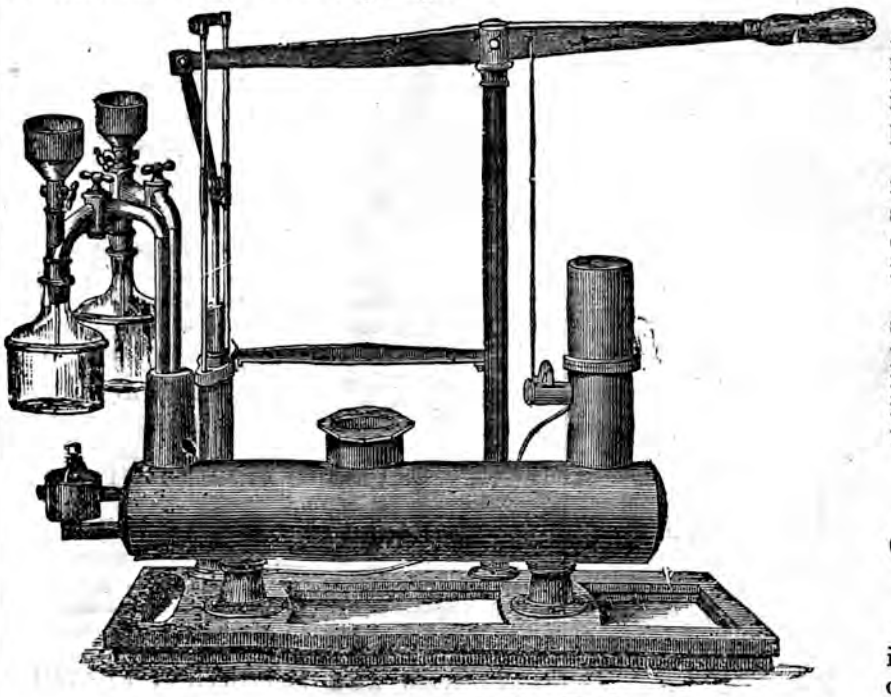

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30	68	8	0	51	10	0	44	0	0	30
35	73	8	0	56	0	0	47	12	0	35
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25	36	0	0	40	0	0	46	0	0	25
30	42	4	0	48	0	0	57	6	0	35
35	50	0	0	59	2	0	75	4	0	30

N.B.—Risks on Native Lives are accepted on special terms. 302

A pamphlet entitled "Ignorance the Cause of Numerous Eye-Diseases"—by S. S. Lawrence to be had from Messrs. Lawrence and Mayo, Ophthalmic Opticians—Opticians of the Principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in India, Old Bond Street London, Rampart Row Bombay, 3-4 Hare Street, Calcutta. 283

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BY RAJKUMAR SARVADHIKARI B. L.

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Sir Henry Sumner Maine, K.C.S.I., LL.D., F. R.S.

Professor Rajkumar Sarvadhikari—the author of an instructive treatise on the 'Law of Inheritance'..... A learned contemporary Native lawyer.—*Dissertations on Early Law and Custom, pp.* 56-64.

Selections from the records of the Government of India.

Home Department, No. CXCV., *p.* 38

...The best original work on Law published last year—perhaps the grandest yet received in the Library—was Babu Rajkumar Sarvadhikari's Tagore Lectures on the *Principles of the Hindu Law of Inheritance.* It is an important work on the Hindu Law, written with the erudition and ability of a master.

DR. RAJENDRALALA MITRA, LL.D., C.I.E.

...The learned author is well deserv ing of the praise given and a great deal more. He has produced a work which marks a new era in Hindu authorship. To the practising lawyer the work does not, perhaps, afford much new matter, for the law he cares for is not *Hindu Law*, but the case-made-law which English judges totally ignorant of the original sources of that law, have thought fit to designate as such; but to the historical student, those who desire to know what Hindu law really was, what fundamental principles underlie it, and how it was gradually developed, it will prove a rich mine of information.

Edinburgh Review, October 1883, *p.*338.

An accomplished Native lawyer.

Westminister Review, New Series, No. 126, *April* 1883, *p.* 552.

Mr. Sarvadhikari has shown a great capacity for research and intellectual labour.

Saturday Review, March 24 *and* 31, 1883.

...A systematic treatise on the Hindu law of inheritance ..... What gives the work a real interest beyond its strictly technical value, and makes it a sign of the times, is that Professor Rajkumar Sarvadhikari fully perceives the wider bearings of his subject. He is not only a Sanskrit scholar, and learned in the wisdom of his own people, but he realizes the importance of Hindu law to Western scholars for the purposes of comparative and historical jurisprudence.

Law Times, April 21, 1883.

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Pioneer, July 20, 1882.

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Calcutta Review, October 1882.

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Civil and Military Gazette July 4, 1882.

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Madras Times, September 1882.

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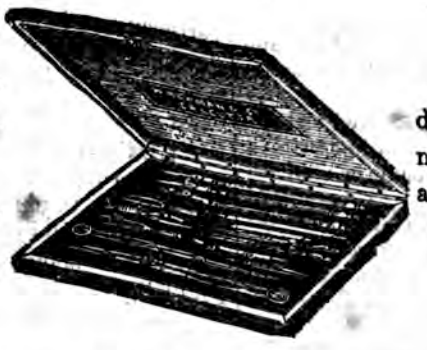

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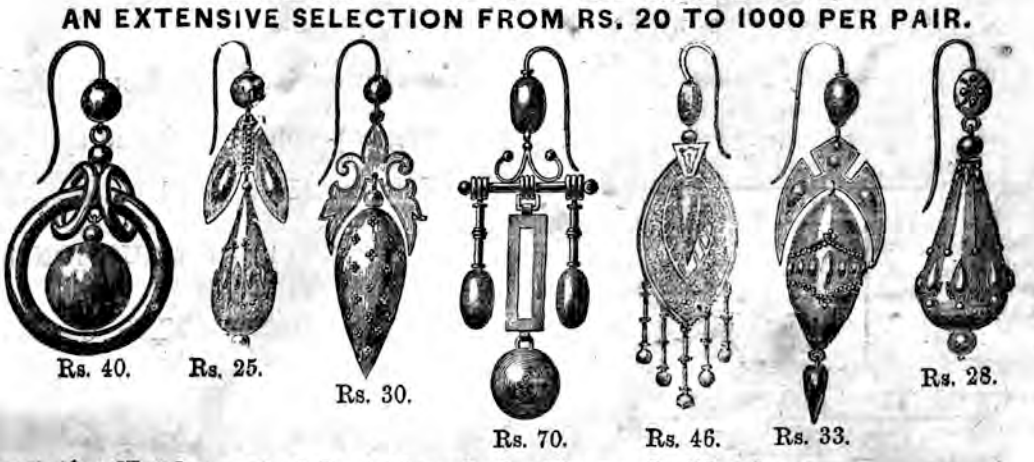

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